Surfaya Rajah. 1880

GENERAL ZOOLOGY,

or

SYSTEMATIC NATURAL HISTORY

by

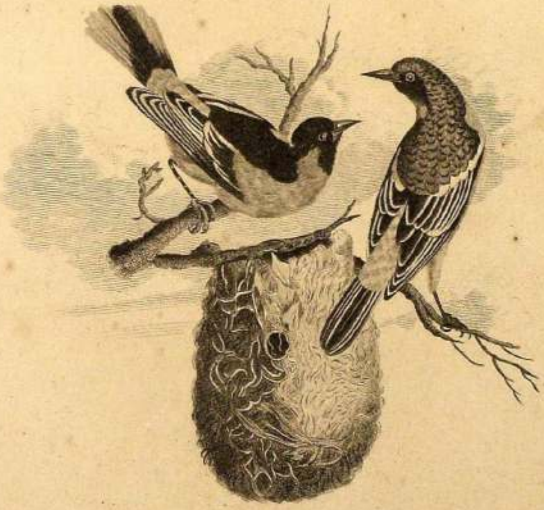
GEORGE SHAW, M.D.F.R.S.&c.

WITH PLATES

from the first Authorities and most select specimens

Engraved principally by

MRS GRIFFITH.



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VOLUME VII.—PART II.

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The Vignette represents a reduced view of the male and female Baltimore Oriole, with the nest.

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BIRDS.

ORDER

PICÆ.

LANIUS. SHRIKE.

Rostrum rectiusculum, dente utrinque versus apicem, basi nudum.	*Bill* straitish, with a tooth or small process on each side near the tip.
Lingua lacera.	*Tongue* jagged.
Digitus exterior basi medio connexus.	*Outside toe* connected to the middle one, as far as the first joint.

THE genus *Lanius* or *Shrike*, though strongly allied to the genuine Accipitres in the structure of its bill, and its predaceous disposition, is yet, in its general form, and particularly in that of its feet, much more allied to the birds of the Order *Picæ*, and especially to those which may not improperly be termed *Picæ Corvinæ* or Corvine Pies. In the present work therefore I have preferred ranging them under this tribe than among the Accipitres, with which they were associated by Linnæus in the twelfth edition of the Systema Naturæ.

GREY SHRIKE.

Lanius Excubitor. *L. canus, subtus albus, alis cauda cuneata fasciaque oculari nigris, rectricibus lateralibus albis.*

Grey Shrike, white beneath, with the wings, cuneated tail, and stripe across the eyes black, the side tail-feathers white.

Lanius Excubitor. *L. cauda cuneiformi lateribus alba, dorso cano, alis nigris macula alba. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Lanius cinereus major. *Gesn. av.*

Greater Butcher-Bird. *Will. orn.*

Great cinereous Shrike. *Penn. Brit. Zool.*

La Pie-Grièche Grise. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 445.

The Lanius Excubitor or Grey Shrike may very properly be allowed to stand at the head of the genus, not only on account of its being the principal and best known European species, but from its affording a good example of the manners or mode of life in the major part of the genus, in which there seems, so far as can be judged from the history of such species as have hitherto been observed, a great general similarity.

The Grey Shrike is a native of most parts of Europe, but is by no means common in our own country, into which it is supposed to migrate in the spring, and to depart in the autumnal season. In the British Zoology it is thus described by Mr. Pennant. "This bird weighs three ounces: its length is ten inches: its breadth fourteen: its bill black, one inch long, and hooked at the end; the upper mandible furnished with a sharp process: the nostrils are oval, covered with black bristles

Griffith sculp

GREY SHRIKE.

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pointing downwards: the muscles that move the bill are very thick and strong, which makes the head very large: the crown of the head, the back, and the coverts that lie immediately on the joints of the wings are ash-coloured; the rest of the coverts black: the quill-feathers are black, marked in their middle with a broad white bar; and except the four first feathers, and the same number of those next the body, are tipped with white: the tail consists of twelve feathers of unequal lengths, the middle being the longest; the two middlemost are black, the next on each side tipped with white, and in the rest the white gradually increases to the outmost, where that colour has either entire possession, or there remains only a spot of black: the cheeks are white, but crossed, from the bill to the hind part of the head, with a broad black stroke: the throat, breast, and belly are of a dirty white: the legs are black: the female is of the same colour with the male, the breast and belly excepted, which are marked transversly with numerous semicircular brown lines."

The Grey Shrike preys chiefly on the smaller birds, which it attacks in the manner of a Hawk, and is observed, after strangling them, by strongly compressing their neck, to fasten them on some sharp thorn, in order conveniently to tear and devour them. It is said to be very common in Russia, where its manners are thus described by Edwards, on the authority of Mr. Bell, long resident in that country.

"Mr. Bell, a curious and inquisitive gentleman,

long a resident in Russia, informed his friend Mr. Collinson, that the Great or Ash-coloured Butcher-Bird is often taken by the bird-catchers in Russia, and made tame. Mr. Bell had one given him, and he fixed a sharpened stick or long skewer in the wall, for the bird to roost on, with the point outward: but the curiosity was the singular nature of the bird; for if he let fly a small bird, either Linnet or Greenfinch, he would presently fly from his perch, and seize the little bird in a particular manner by the throat, which stops his breath, and soon kills him. The next extraordinary thing observable was his carrying the bird he had just killed to his perch, and spitting it on the sharp-pointed stick, drawing it on with his bill and claws; and thus would serve one bird after another, spitting them, and letting them hang by the neck until he eat them at his leisure. The instinct of spitting the dead birds is to enable him the better to pull them to pieces; for he has not strength to hold them, as a hawk does, in his claws, and pull them with his bill; but being fast spitted, he has strength enough to dissect them."

Exclusive of birds, the Shrike preys on the larger kind of Insects, spitting them in a similar manner on thorns, and leaving them to devour at leisure; and so tenacious is the bird of this its natural habit, that, when confined in a cage, it preserves the same propensity, sticking its food against the wires of its cage. It is of a singularly bold disposition, expelling Crows, Hawks, &c. from its haunts, and not suffering them to ap-

proach within a great distance of its nest. It has been occasionally trained to Falconry, in the manner of a Hawk, and we are told by Turner, that Francis the first, of France, had a tame Shrike, which had been trained to the flight of game, and had also been taught to speak. This he carried on his fist when engaged in that amusement.

The Grey Shrike builds its nest in some thick bush or tree: the nest is said to be constructed with great art, of moss and wool, interlaced with small twigs and fibres, and lined with feathers: the eggs, according to Mr. Pennant, are six in number, of a dull olive-green colour, spotted at the thickest end with black; but, according to Mr. Latham, they are of a dull white colour, with dusky spots at the larger end.

In the northern parts of Europe occurs a supposed variety of the Grey Shrike, which differs in being considerably larger, and in having the smaller wing-coverts of a rufous cast.

A white variety is commemorated by Brisson; but this kind of variety occasionally occurring in most birds, seems hardly worthy of particular mention.

ITALIAN SHRIKE.

Lanius Italicus. *L. canus, subtus subroseus, fronte fascia oculari alis caudaque cuneata nigris, rectricibus apice albis.*

Grey Shrike, subroseous beneath, with the forehead, eye-stripe, wings, and cuneated tail black, the latter tipped with white.

Lanius minor. *Lin. Gmel.* Lanius Italicus. *Lath. ind. orn.*

La Pie-Grieche d'Italie. *Buff. ois.* *Pl. Enl.* 32. *f.* 1.

Extremely allied both in size and colours to the L. Excubitor, but differs in having the forehead black, diminishing backwards into a streak enclosing the eyes: the upper parts are of a fine grey; the wings and tail black, with a spot of white on the middle, as in the Grey Shrike: the under parts are white, but strongly tinged on the abdomen with rose or blossom-colour: bill lead-colour: legs black. Buffon considers this as a mere variety of the L. Excubitor, but Monsr. Levaillant is of a different opinion, and affirms that it constitutes a species truly distinct.

NENGETA SHRIKE.

Lanius Nengeta. *L. fusco-griseus, subtus albidus, fascia oculari alis caudaque cuneata subnigris, rectricibus apice albis.*

Brown-grey Shrike, whitish beneath, with the eye-stripe, wings, and cuneated tail blackish, the latter tipped with white.

Lanius Nengeta. *L. cauda cuneiformi apice alba, corpore cinereo subtus albo. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Guiraru Nheengeta. *Marcgr. Bras.*

Grey Pie of Brasil. *Edwards pl.* 318.

Greatly allied to the Grey Shrike, from which it differs in being of a much darker or browner grey above, in having blue irides, and three or four of the outer feathers of the tail tipped with white. The specimen figured by Edwards was brought from Brasil, but it is said to occur also in the northern parts both of Europe and America, and to be not uncommon in Siberia.

RUFOUS SHRIKE.

Lanius rufus. *L. ferrugineus, subtus albidus, capite colloque nigro-cærulescentibus.*

Ferruginous Shrike, whitish beneath, with blue-black head and neck.

Lanius rufus. *L. rufus, subtus albidus, capite nigro-virescente. Lin. Syst. Nat.* Rufous Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

Schet-bé. *Buff. ois.* Pie-Griesche rousse de Madagascar. *Pl. Enl.* 298. *f.* 2.

Length about eight inches: head and neck glossy blue-black: upper parts and tail rufous or

ferruginous; under parts white with a cast of ash-colour: bill black; legs led-coloured. Native of Madagascar: female said to be of less decided colours, and with the throat grey.

LEVERIAN SHRIKE.

Lanius Leverianus. *L. cauda cuneiformi, corpore albo nigroque vario, rectricibus omnibus apice albis.* Lanius picatus. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Shrike with cuneiform tail, body varied with black and white, the tips of all the tail-feathers white.

Lanius Leverianus. Leverian Shrike. *Museum Leverianum No. 5. p.* 241.

Magpie Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

La Pie Piegriesche. *Levaill. ois. pl.* 60.

A beautiful specimen of this bird was preserved in the Leverian Museum, and is elegantly figured in the 5th Number of the work entitled Museum Leverianum. Mr. Latham seems to have been its first describer, and has well observed that it has, at first sight, the appearance of a Magpie in miniature. He also observes that it cannot with propriety be referred to the genus Corvus, since it wants the reversed bristles at the base of the bill, which form a conspicuous part of the character in that genus. Its size is that of a Song Thrush, and its length ten inches: the bill is three quarters of an inch long, and is strong, black, with a very slight notch near the tip: the head, neck, and middle of the breast are glossy black: the back, shoulders, smaller wing-coverts, belly, sides, thighs,

Griffith sculp

LEVERIAN SHRIKE.

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and vent white: the greater wing-coverts and second quills black, edged with white: the greater quills wholly black: the tail long and cuneiform; the two middle feathers measuring four inches and a half, and the outer ones only two inches: all are tipped with white, but the exterior ones more largely so than the rest: legs strong and black. The native region of this bird was unknown at the time of its first description, but it now seems to be ascertained as an inhabitant of South America. It is figured in the highly elegant ornithological work of Monsr. Levaillant, who received his specimen from Cayenne.

DRONGO SHRIKE.

Lanius Drongo, *L. nigro-virescens, crista frontali erecta, cauda forficata.*

Greenish-black Shrike, with upright frontal crest, and forked tail.

Lanius forficatus. *L. cauda forficata, crista frontali erecta, corpore nigro-viridante. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le Drongo. *Buff. ois.*

Gobe-mouche hupé de Madagascar. *Pl. Enl.* 169.

Forked-Tailed Crested Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

First described by Brisson: size of a Blackbird: length ten inches: colour greenish black: bill and legs black: on the forehead, immediately over the bill, an upright crest of slender feathers near three quarters of an inch in length: tail long, and deeply forked. Native of Madagascar, and is also said to occur in China and at the Cape of Good Hope.

The crest is sometimes observed to be wanting; perhaps in the female specimens.

SUPERB SHRIKE.

Lanius superbus. *L. niger, gula rubra, fascia abdominali flava, crista frontali erecta.*

Black Shrike, with red throat, yellow abdominal bar, and upright frontal crest.

Le bec de fer. *Vaill. ois.*

This remarkable bird seems allied in some degree to the Drongo Shrike. Its size is that of a thrush, but stouter bodied: its colour a fine black; but the throat, immediately under the bill, is of a bright scarlet, with a tinge of yellow at the termination of the spot: across the abdomen is a moderately broad yellow band, dashed by a few bright-red streaks, the larger quill-feathers are slightly edged with white, and the rump is of a greenish yellow colour: the bill is very strong, convex, and of an iron-grey colour, and immediately above its base springs an upright crest composed of many narrow plumes of very considerable length, those on each side shortening gradually from the tip or middle: the legs are black. This species is said to be a native of the South-Sea islands.

Griffith sc.

SUPERB SHRIKE.

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FINGAH SHRIKE.

Lanius Fingah. *L. nigro-cærulescens, abdomine albido, cauda forficata.*

Blueish-black Shrike, with whitish abdomen, and forked tail.

Lanius cærulescens. *L. cauda forficata, corpore nigro-cærulescente, abdomine albo. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Fork-tailed Indian Butcher-bird. *Edw. pl. 56.*

Fork-tailed Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

This species is described and figured by Edwards, from a specimen brought from Bengal, where it is known by the name of *Fingah.* Its size is somewhat inferior to that of the common or grey Shrike, and its colour glossy black, with purple and green reflexions: the wing-feathers and tail of a more dusky black, the latter long, and considerably forked at the end: the under parts, from the breast, are of a dull white colour, shaded on the thighs with a few dusky crescents or bars: the beginning of the breast is of a dusky ash-colour: the bill and legs blackish or deep horn-colour; and at the base of the upper mandible are several vibrissæ or small bristles of moderate length. This bird in its native regions is said to be a great persecutor of Crows, which it attacks and obliges to quit its haunts.

PLUMED SHRIKE.

Lanius plumatus. *L. cristatus niveus, palpebris crenulatis flavis, dorso alisque nigris, fascia utrinque longitudinali alba.*

Crested snow-white Shrike, with yellow crenulated eyelids, and black back and wings with a longitudinal white stripe on each side.

Le Geoffroy. *Levaill. ois.*

This elegant species is a native of Senegal, and measures about eight inches in length: its colour is snow-white, the back, wings, and tail black, but the wings marked by a longitudinal white stripe, formed by a part of the larger coverts and sides of the scapular-feathers: the outside tail-feathers are also white: the bill black, and the legs reddish: the crest is composed of lengthened downy plumes, the shortest of which cover the base of the bill and front in a reversed direction. Monsr. Levaillant seems unwilling to allow this bird to be a genuine Lanius, though strongly allied to that genus. Its manners are unknown.

MALABAR SHRIKE.

Lanius Malabaricus. *L. nigro-cærulescens, crista frontali plena, rectricibus extimis longissimis denudatis apice pennatis.*

Blueish-black Shrike, with full-feathered frontal crest, and exterior tail-feathers very long, naked-shafted, with plumed tips.

Lanius Malabaricus. *L. cæruleo-niger, remigibus caudaque nigris, rectricibus extimis utrinque longissimis denudatis, apice latere exteriore pennatis.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Malabar Shrike. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

A HIGHLY singular species, first described by Monsr. Sonnerat. Size of the Missel Thrush: colour on all parts deep black, with a gloss of blue on the upper parts and breast, where the feathers are of a lanceolate shape: on the head, springing immediately above the base of the upper mandible, a large, rising tuft, consisting of many plumes of different lengths, and much resembling that of the Rose-coloured Ouzel: tail of moderate length, but with the exterior feather on each side extended from its outside tip into a naked shaft, of a length equalling that of the whole bird, and ending in a lengthened oval web, measuring about an inch and half: bill and legs black. This bird is found in India, but more particularly, as it is said, in the hilly regions of the Kingdom of Aracan.

CHESNUT-BACKED SHRIKE.

Lanius castaneus. *L. cauda cuneiformi, corpore supracastaneo subtus albo, vertice nucha cerviceque cinereis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Shrike with cuneated tail, chesnut-coloured body white beneath, with cinereous crown, nape, and neck.

Chesnut-backed Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

First described by Mr. Latham, from a specimen which once existed in the Museum of Dr. William Hunter. Length eleven inches: wings and tail black, the latter tipped with ferruginous: bill and legs black: native country unknown.

LOUISIANA SHRIKE.

Lanius Ludovicianus. *L. cinereus, vertice, fascia suboculari, alis, caudaque cuneata nigris, remigibus basi, rectricibus apice albis.*

Cinereous Shrike, with the crown of the head, streak under the eyes, wings, and cuneated tail black, the wing-feathers white at the base, and the tail-feathers at the tips.

Lanius Ludovicianus. *L. cauda cuneiformi cinereus, remigibus nigris basi rectricibusque apice albis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Greatly allied to the English Grey Shrike, which it resembles in size, but is of a darker colour: tail black, with the base and tips of the feathers white, except those of the two middle ones. Native of Louisiana.

COLLARED SHRIKE.

Lanius collaris. *L. niger, subtus albus, scapularibus albis, cauda cuneata albo marginata.*

Black Shrike, white beneath, with white scapulars, and cuneated tail edged with white.

Lanius collaris. *L. cauda cuneiformi, corpore nigro subtus albo, remigibus primoribus basi albis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Pie-griesche du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Pl. Enl.* 477. 1.

Le Fiscal. *Levaill. ois. pl.* 61. 62.

Size of the Grey Shrike: colour above black, beneath white, the white running from each side of the lower part of the neck behind the shoulders, and meeting on the lower part of the back: tail cuneated, the side-feathers tipped with white: bill black; legs reddish. Native of the interior of Africa, and not uncommon about the Cape of Good Hope.

When this bird, says Levaillant, sees a locust, a mantis, or a small bird, it springs upon it, and immediately carries it off, in order to impale it on a thorn, and is so dextrous in this operation that the thorn always passes through the head of the bird or insect thus transfixed. If it cannot find a thorn, it fixes the head of the animal between a division of two small branches, and this with as much address as if performed by human means. Every animal which it seizes undergoes exactly the same process, and it thus continues to commit fresh murders all the day long, being continually preying, so that one would suppose it actuated by a desire of mischief rather than the necessity of

food, it being impossible for it to consume the whole of what it collects. Its general practice is to perch on the top of trees, and especially on dry branches, from which it pounces indiscriminately on whatever offers, and when hungry, visits its gibbets, and takes off what it prefers. The Hottentots, says Monsr. Levaillant, pretend that it does not love fresh food, and therefore purposely leaves its prey to putrify; it is certain however that it very rarely devours what it has lately taken. It is fortunate, adds this author, that Nature has not combined strength with so much cruelty; for had this bird been of the size of an Eagle, it would have been the scourge of the animal world. We need only watch this Shrike for a single minute in order to witness its ravages; and if we take the pains to examine the spot it frequents, we are sure to find on every bush and tree the victims which it has transfixed, the major part of which are often so dried as to be unfit for his food; a proof of his singularly destructive instinct. It is a bold, vindictive, and very noisy bird, suffering no bird of prey to approach his domain: many other birds however profit of his collections, which are so scattered that he is unable to preserve the whole. The young bird differs greatly in colour, the prevailing tinge being rufous brown.

CAYENNE SHRIKE.

Lanius Cayanus. *L. cinereo-cærulescens, capite remigibus rectricibusque nigris, rostro rubro apice nigro.*

Blueish-grey Shrike, with the head, quills, and tail black, the bill red with a black tip.

Lanius Cayanus. *L. cinereus, capite remigibus rectricibusque primoribus nigris. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Pie-griesche grise de Cayenne. *Pl. Enl.* 377.

Le Becarde. *Buff.* 1. *p.* 311. Cayenne Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

Size of a Blackbird: colour a fine blueish grey, with the head, the border of the wings, quill-feathers, and tail black: bill reddish, with black tip: legs black. Native of Cayenne.

Var.

This differs in being of a paler grey, with each feather marked by a blackish streak down the shaft: it is, probably, a bird of the first year, or a female.

BARBARY SHRIKE.

Lanius Barbarus. *L. niger, subtus ruber, vertice femoribusque fulvis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Black Shrike, red beneath, with fulvous crown and thighs.

Le Gonolek. *Buff. ois.*

Pie-Grieche du Senegal. *Pl. Enl.* 56.

Le Gonolek. *Levaill. ois. pl.* 69.

Barbary Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

A most elegant species; about the size of a Redwing: colour deep black above, except the

crown of the head, which is of a bright golden yellow: the whole under parts, from the bill to the vent, fine bright red: from the corners of the bill runs a black stripe, uniting with the black colour of the upper parts, and separating the yellow of the head from the red of the throat: bill and legs brown. In some specimens the black has a brownish cast; the under parts are fulvous rather than red, and the crown of the head tawny instead of bright yellow. These are perhaps birds of the first or second year's plumage, or females. Native of Senegal and other parts of Africa.

WHISKERED SHRIKE.

Lanius mystaceus. *L. niger, corpore subtus caudaque cuneata rubris, fascia pectorali strigaque suboculari albis.*

Black Shrike, with the body beneath and cuneated tail red, a white bar across the breast, and white streak beneath the eyes.

Lanius mystaceus. *L. fuscus, corpore subtus caudaque rubris, fascia pectoris strigaque sub oculis albis. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

La Pie-griesche rouge a plastron blanc. *Levaill. ois. pl. 65.*

Mustachoe Shrike. *Lath. suppl. 2.*

A VERY handsome species. Size nearly that of a Blackbird, measuring more than ten inches in length: colour above fine black, with the edges of some of the secondary quill-feathers red: tail and all the under parts bright crimson, with a broad bar of white across the breast: on each side of the gape a short white streak or whisker: the tail measures the length of the remainder of the bird,

WHISKERED SHRIKE.

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and is strongly cuneated: bill and legs black. This elegant bird is a native of the South-Sea Islands. Described and figured by Levaillant, who examined four specimens, two of which had the secondary wing-feathers edged with white instead of red.

HOOK-BILLED SHRIKE.

Lanius curvirostris. *L. cauda cuneiformi, corpore albo dorso nigro, remigibus primoribus quinque macula alba. Lin. Syst. Nat:*

Shrike with cuneated tail, white body with black back, and the five first quill-feathers marked by a white spot.

Vanga, ou Becarde à ventre blanc. *Buff. ois.*

Ecorcheur de Madagascar. *Pl. Enl.* 228.

Hook-billed Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

Size of a Blackbird: length ten inches: colour black and white, the back of the head being black, as are also the back and wings: the coverts and smaller quill-feathers are edged with white; the tail black, the side-feathers edged and tipped with white: all the remainder of the bird white; bill and legs black, the former longer and more curved at the tips than in the rest of the genus. Native of Madagascar, where it is called *Vanga*. Said to feed on fruits, and to have a pleasing note.

Var.

This differs in having the whole top of the head black, except just at the base of the upper mandible. Observed in New Holland.

WHITE-HEADED SHRIKE.

Lanius leucocephalus. *L. nigro-virescens, capite collo corporeque subtus albis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Greenish-black Shrike, with the head, neck, and body beneath white.

Tcha-cherte-bé. *Buff. ois.*

Grande Pie-grièche verdâtre de Madagascar. *Pl. Enl.* 374.

White-Headed Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

Size of a Blackbird: colour black, with a gloss of blue-green: head and whole under parts milk-white: bill and legs deep lead-colour. Native of Madagascar.

PITANGUA SHRIKE.

Lanius Pitangua. *L. subferrugineus, subtus flavus, capite utrinque flavo fasciato, rostro valido fulvo.*

Subferruginous Shrike, yellow beneath, with a yellow band on each side the head, and strong, fulvous bill.

Lanius Pitangua. *L. niger, subtus flavus, vertice stria fulva, fascia oculari alba. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le Bentaveo. *Buff. ois.* Tyran du Bresil. *Pl. Enl.* 212.

Brasilian Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

Size of a Blackbird: colour on the upper parts subferruginous brown, the wing-feathers edged with yellow-ferruginous: on the top of the head a short yellowish stripe, and a longer one on each side, curving from the base of the bill over the eyes: whole under parts pale yellow: bill very strong and large for the size of the bird, and of a reddish brown colour: legs red. Native of Brasil.

AMERICAN SHRIKE.

Lanius Americanus. *L. ferrugineus, pileo cano, subtus flavescens, cauda nigra apice alba.*

Ferruginous Shrike, with grey crown, beneath yellowish, with black tail tipped with white.

Lanius Americanus. *L. rufo-fuscus, subtus flavescens, pileo griseo, remigibus caudaque nigris, gula rectricumque apicibus albis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Pie-griesche de la Louisiane. *Pl. Enl.* 397.

Size of the Grey Shrike: colour above ferruginous, with the top of the head pale grey, and the very tips of the wings black: tail black, tipped with white; under parts of the bird pale yellowish-ferruginous, with the throat white, and the sides inclining to white: bill and legs lead-colour. Native of Louisiana.

RED-WINGED SHRIKE.

Lanius erythropterus. *L. alis rufis, vertice fasciaque oculari nigris, subtus albus, cauda cuneata nigra apice alba.*

Shrike with rufous wings, crown and eye-streak black, beneath white, with cuneated black tail tipped with white.

Pie-grieche rousse a tete noire du Senegal. *Pl. Enl.* 479. *f.* 1.

Le Tchagra. *Levaill. ois.*

This, which is represented in the Planches Enlumineés, is quoted by Mr. Latham as a variety of the Lanius rutilus or Wood-Chat; but if the figure be faithfully executed both in point of size and colours, this supposition can hardly be admitted.

Its size appears to be at least equal to that of the Lanius Excubitor; the crown of the head and nape black, and across the eyes a black streak: the back brown; the wings bright ferruginous, the smaller feathers nearest the body being black with pale ferruginous edges: the tail rather long, cuneated, and of a black colour with white tips: all the under parts of the bird white, passing over the shoulders to the middle of the back, as in the Collared Shrike: bill black: legs yellowish. Native (as appears from its title) of Africa. It is accurately described by Mousr. Levaillant under the title of *Tchagra:* it is a bird of slow flight, frequenting low places, and feeding on caterpillars and other insects. It appears so nearly allied to the *Senegal Shrike* as to make it doubtful whether it may not in reality be the same species.

ROCK SHRIKE.

Lanius infaustus. *L. subferrugineo-cinereus, capite subcristato, cauda elongata rotundata ferruginea.*

Subferruginous-grey Shrike, with subcristated head, and lengthened, rounded, ferruginous tail.

Lanius infaustus. *L. dorso cinereo, rectricibus rufis, intermediis duabus cinereis fascia nigricante, cauda rotundata. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Corvus Sibiricus. *Lin. Gmel.*

Geay de Siberie. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 608.

Mr. Latham, in his Index Ornithologicus, ranges this species in the genus Corvus, under the title of *Corvus infaustus*, and indeed it may be

doubted whether it might not rank in that genus full as naturally as in the present, in which however it is stationed by Linnæus in the Systema Naturæ, though in the Fauna Suecica he had considered it as a Corvus. Its size is that of the Grey Shrike: the bill is black; the head brown, the body cinereous, with the sides testaceous: the wing-feathers are brown, but rufo-testaceous at their base: the upper and under coverts rufo-testaceous: the three first wing-feathers are gradually shortened: tail rounded, length of the body, entire, rufo-testaceous, except the two middle feathers, which are cinereous with a blackish bar, and the two next to these are tipped on each side with ash-colour: the tail-coverts are rufo-testaceous: the legs black: the feathers of the whole bird are of a silky texture, as in the Common Jay.

This bird is a native of the north of Europe, and is found as high as Lapland: it has the reputation of being a bird of ill omen; for which reason Linnæus seems to have applied to it the trivial name of *infaustus*. It is of an audacious nature, and we are told by Linnæus that when dining amidst the Lapland forests, it would often seize on the viands before him. It feeds on worms and insects, and is said to have a fine note, for which reason it is often kept in a cage.

Var.

This, which is mentioned by Buffon, and figured in the Planches Enluminées under the title of

Geai de Siberie, is by Mr. Latham considered as a variety of the preceding. It is said to measure ten inches, and is of a cinereous brown colour above, with the head tinged with blue, the crown black, and slightly crested: the breast and under parts ferruginous-orange: quill-feathers ash-coloured; tail orange, the two middle feathers excepted, which are ash-coloured: bill like that of a Jay, and dusky: legs ash-coloured. Native of Siberia.

TYRANT SHRIKE.

Lanius Tyrannus. *L. fusco-cinereus subtus albidus, vertice nigro stria longitudinali fulva.*

Grey-brown Shrike, whitish beneath, with black crown marked by a longitudinal fulvous stripe.

Lanius Tyrannus. *L. cinereus subtus albus, vertice nigro, stria longitudinali fulva. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le Titiri, ou Pipiri. *Buff. ois.*

Le Tyran. *Pl. Enl.* 537.—676.

Tyrant Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

Tyrant of Carolina. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. *pl.* 55.

The general size of this species is that of a Thrush, usually measuring about eight inches in length; but it is supposed to vary in this respect, as well as in point of colour. It is commonly dark brown on the upper parts, and white beneath; the wing-feathers edged with dull white; the top of the head black, with a longitudinal orange stripe, and the tail black, with a white tip. This is the dress in which it is seen in the countries of Carolina and Georgia. In other parts of North

Griffith sculp.

TYRANT SHRIKE

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America the plumage is deep ash-colour above, with subferruginous wings and tail; the top of the head black, as in the preceding, with a yellow stripe, and the under parts white: the longitudinal stripe on the head is in some individuals of a bright orange, in others red, and in others yellow. In New York, according to Mr. Pennant, this species appears in April; building in low bushes, making its nest of wool and moss, lining it with the small fibres of roots, and laying five white eggs. In August it departs, and observes the same time of migration in the other provinces. Its singular manners are well described by Catesby, whose slight irregularities of language must be excused for the sake of the simple fidelity of his descriptions. "The courage of this little bird is singular: he pursues and puts to flight all kinds of birds that come near his station, from the smallest to the largest, none escaping his fury; nor did I ever see any that dared oppose him while flying, for he does not offer to attack them when sitting. I have seen one of them fix on the back of an Eagle, and persecute him so, that he has turned on his back into various postures in the air, in order to get rid of him; and at last was forced to alight on the top of the next tree, from whence he dared not to move, till the little Tyrant was tired or thought fit to leave him. This is the constant practice of the cock while the hen is brooding: he sits on the top of a bush or small tree, not far from her nest; near which if any birds approach, he drives them away; but the

great ones, as Crows, Hawks, and Eagles he won't suffer to come within a quarter of a mile of him without attacking them. They have only a chattering note, which they utter with great vehemence all the time they are fighting. When their young are flown, they are as peaceable as other birds. It has a tender bill, and feeds on insects only. They are tame and harmless birds. They build their nest in an open manner, on low-trees and shrubs, and usually on the Sassafras-tree."

Mr. Pennant, in his Arctic Zoology, refers this bird to the genus *Muscicapa* or Flycatcher, in which genus there are some birds whose manners greatly resemble those of the present.

JOCOSE SHRIKE.

Lanius jocosus. *L. fuscus, subtus albidus, capite subcristato, macula suboculari crissoque rubris, cauda cuneata.*

Brown Shrike, whitish beneath, with slightly crested head, spot beneath the eyes and vent red, and cuneated tail.

Lanius jocosus? *L. cauda rotundata, corpore griseo, palpebra inferiore sanguinea, ano sanguineo. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Petit Merle hupé de la Chine. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 508.

Jocose Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

Size of a Lark, but varying in different individuals: colour above brown; beneath dull white, with the vent pale crimson or bright rose-colour: crown of the head black, with a rising finely-fibred crest in the middle: from the corners of the bill on each side a black stripe; beneath each eye a

small bright crimson spot, and across the breast a brown bar. Native of China, India, Persia, &c. and sometimes called by the name of Bulbul: of a lively disposition and agreeable manners. It has been generally considered as the celebrated *Bulbul* or Persian Nightingale, so often commemorated in the works of Hafiz, Sadi, and other Persian poets. This however seems not clearly ascertained, and the name *Bulbul*, usually translated Nightingale, seems to be applied in different parts of India and Persia to very different birds. What appears certain of the present species is, that it is often taught to fight by the natives of Bengal, one being held up opposite to another on the hand of a man to whose finger the bird is fastened by a string, sufficiently long to enable it to fly and peck at its adversary. It is said to be of a remarkably docile disposition, and is sometimes carried by the young Indians in order to execute little commissions of gallantry; and at a signal given by the lover, will seize and carry off with much dexterity the small gold ornament usually worn on the head of a young Indian lady, and convey it to its master. It will also, with admirable celerity, follow the descent of a ring purposely thrown down a deep well; catching it in its fall, and returning it to its owner. The Persian poets represent the Bulbul as enamoured of the rose, and grieved or angry at seeing it rudely cropped. Whatever may be said by poets and unscientific observers, Mr. Pennant has not scrupled to declare his opinion, that the natural note of this

bird is harsh and unmelodious. If this be the case, the music of the Bulbul may be considered as nearly allied to the celebrated song of the Swan, so often recorded in the flights of poetic fiction.

BOULBOUL SHRIKE.

Lanius Boulboul. *L. niger, pectore abdomineque cinerascentibus, alis fuscis fasciis duabus albidis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Black Shrike, with subcinereous breast and abdomen, and brown wings with two whitish bars.

Boulboul Shrike. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

This is of the size of a Fieldfare, and seems to have been first described by Mr. Latham: the bill is yellow, and slightly curved at the tip: the legs are also yellow. It is a native of India, where it is called the *Greater Bulbul*, and must not be confounded with the preceding species, which is more emphatically distinguished by authors under the name of *Bulbul*.

YELLOW-BELLIED SHRIKE.

Lanius sulphuratus. *L. fuscus, subtus flavus, capite nigricante, fascia ambiente albida.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.*
Brown Shrike, yellow beneath, with blackish head girt by a whitish band.
Becarde a ventre jaune. *Buff. ois.* Pl. *Enl.* 296.
Yellow-Bellied Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

Length rather more than eight inches: colour on the upper parts ferruginous brown, the feathers edged with bright ferruginous: whole under parts pale yellow: crown of the head black, and a black stripe on each side of the head beneath the eyes: bill deep or blackish lead-colour: legs the same. Native of Cayenne.

WHITE SHRIKE.

Lanius albus. *L. albus, tectricibus alarum majoribus remigibusque nigris, fascia alarum alba. Lath. ind. orn.*
White Shrike, with the larger wing-coverts and quills white, and a white band across the wings.
Pie-friesche blanche de l'isle de Panay. *Sonner. voy. pl.* 72.

Described and figured by Sonnerat: size double that of a Wood-Chat. Native of the Isle of Panay.

FERRUGINOUS-BELLIED SHRIKE.

Lanius ferrugineus. *L. nigricans, jugulo pectoreque albis, uropygio fusco, abdomine crissoque ferrugineis. Lath. ind. orn.*
Blackish Shrike, with white throat and breast, brown rump, and ferruginous belly and vent.
Ferruginous-Bellied Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

Size of the Grey Shrike: bill and legs blackish. Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

SHORT-TAILED SHRIKE.

Lanius brachyurus. *L. cinereo-griseus alis nigricantibus, subtus flavescens, fascia oculari nigra, cauda rotundata brevi.*
Ash-grey Shrike, with blackish wings, black eye-streak, and short rounded tail.
Lanius brachyurus. *L. capite supra e ferrugineo griseo superciliis albidis, fascia nigra per oculos ad aures ducta, corpore supra ex griseo cinereo, subtus ex lutescente albido, cauda rotundata. Pall. it. 3. p. 639. Lin. Gmel.*

Native of Hungary, where it is said to be a rare species: seems to have been first described by Dr. Pallas: size that of the Grey Shrike, or rather, of the Red-backed.

RUFOUS-TAILED SHRIKE.

Lanius phoenicurus. *L. griseo-rufescens, subtus lutescens, fascia oculari nigra, cauda uropygioque rufis.*

Rufous-grey Shrike, beneath lutescent, with black eye-streak, and rufous rump and tail.

Lanius phoenicurus. *L. fascia per oculos nigricante, corpore supra ex griseo rufescente, subtus ex lutescente albido, cauda longa rotundata uropygio intense rufis. Pall. it.* 3. *p.* 693. *Lin. Gmel.*

Size of the immediately preceding: inhabits rocky places about the river Onon: seems, from Dr. Pallas's description, to be somewhat allied to the Lanius infaustus.

ROBUST SHRIKE.

Lanius robustus. *L. cinereo-cæruleus, capite collo remigibus fasciaque caudæ nigris. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Blue-grey Shrike, with head, neck, quills, and bar across the tail black.

Robust Shrike. *Lath. suppl.* 2.

Said to inhabit New Holland, and to measure twenty-one inches in length: tail long, and marked towards the end by a black bar.

WEEBONG SHRIKE.

Lanius Weebong. *L. subolivaceo-fuscus, capite tumido subcristato nigro, subtus flavicans, cauda subcuneata.*

Subolivaceous-brown Shrike, with tumid subcristated black head, beneath yellowish, with subcuneated tail.

Lanius flavigaster. *L. corpore supra fusco subtus flavo, capite supra, rostro, pedibusque nigris.* *Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Described by Mr. Latham as a native of New-Holland, and said to be of the size of the Lanius Excubitor. In the corresponding English supplement to that of the Index Ornithologicus, Mr. Latham, through oversight, names this species the *Yellow-Bellied Shrike,* but as this name had been before applied in the Synopsis to a very different species, viz. the *Lanius sulphuratus* of Linnæus, it became necessary to give a new title. I have therefore called the bird by its native name *Weebong.*

FRONTAL SHRIKE.

Lanius frontatus. *L. capite cristato tumido nigro albo fasciato, dorso olivaceo, alis caudaque fuscis, subtus flavus.*

Shrike with tumid crested black head banded with white, olive back, brown wings and tail, and body yellow beneath.

Lanius frontatus. *L. cristatus fuscus, subtus flavus capite colloque nigris, lateribus vittis duabus albis.* *Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Frontal Shrike. *Lath. suppl.* 2.

This species appears to be about the size of the Red-Backed Shrike, and seems much allied to the

immediately preceding. It is a native of New-Holland: the bill is strong and black, and the legs brown.

RUBIGINOUS SHRIKE.

Lanius rubiginosus. *L. subcristatus ferrugineus, subtus ferrugineo-flavescens.*

Subcristated ferruginous Shrike, yellow-ferruginous beneath.

Lanius rubiginosus. *L. ferrugineus, subtus flavescens, sincipite subcristato, genis maculatis. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Lanius ferrugineus. *Act. Soc. Hist. Nat. Par.* 1. *p.* 911.

Le Rousset? *Levaill. ois.*

Described in the first part of the Transactions of the Natural History Society of Paris; but no particular mention seems to be made of its size. From the description of its colours however I cannot but think it highly probable that the species described by Monsr. Levaillant under the title of *Le Rousset* is the same; especially since it is announced as a native of Cayenne. Its size is that of a sparrow, and its colour deep ferruginous, lighter and with a slight yellowish cast beneath: the head is slightly crested, the cheeks whitish marked by a dusky streak across the eyes, and by a few small dusky or blackish spots: the bill is black, and the legs brown.

SENEGAL SHRIKE.

Lanius Senegalus. *L. subferrugineo-fuscus, subtus albidus, vertice striaque oculari nigris, cauda lineis numerosis fuscis.*

Subferruginous-brown Shrike, whitish beneath, with black crown and eye-streak, and tail crossed by numerous dusky bars.

Lanius Senegalus. *L. griseus, subtus albidus, vertice fasciaque oculari nigris, rectricibus nigris apice albis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

SIZE of the Lanius Collurio: bill black; legs brown: native of Senegal.

CRESTED CANADIAN SHRIKE.

Lanius Canadensis. *L. subrufescens, alis caudaque cuneata nigricantibus, crista ferruginea, abdomine albido.*

Subrufescent Shrike, with the wings and cuneated tail blackish, the crest ferruginous, and the abdomen whitish.

Lanius Canadensis. *L. cauda cuneiformi, capite cristato, corpore rufescente subtus albido. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Crested Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

Pie-grieche huppé de Canada. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 479.

SIZE of Lanius Collurio: bill and legs brown: head strongly crested. Native of Canada.

RED-BACKED SHRIKE.

Lanius Collurio. *L. capite cano fascia oculari nigra, dorso tectricibusque ferrugineis, pectore subroseo, cauda nigra.*

Shrike with grey head, black eye-streak, ferruginous back and wing-coverts, blossom-coloured breast, and black tail.

Lanius Collurio. *L. cauda subcuneiformi, dorso griseo, rectricibus quatuor intermediis unicoloribus, rostro plumbeo. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Lesser Butcher-Bird, called in Yorkshire Flusher. *Will. orn.*

Red-Backed Shrike. *Penn. Brit. Zool. Lath. syn.*

This is a very elegant bird, and in our own country a far more common species than the Grey Shrike, like which it visits us in the spring, and retires in autumn. The length of the male, according to Mr. Pennant, is seven inches and a half: the bill black; the irides hazel; the head and lower part of the back of a fine light grey: across the eyes, from the bill, runs a broad black stroke: the upper part of the back and coverts of the wings are of a bright ferruginous colour; the breast, belly, and sides are of an elegant blossom-colour: the two middle feathers of the tail are longest, and entirely black; the lower part of the others white, and the exterior webs of the outmost feather on each side wholly so. In the female the stroke across the eyes is of a reddish brown; the head of a dull rust-colour mixed with grey; the breast, belly, and sides of a dirty white, marked with semicircular dusky lines: the tail of a deep brown, the outward feather on each side excepted, the exterior webs of which are white.

These birds, says Mr. Pennant, build their nest in low bushes, and lay six eggs of a white colour, but encircled at the larger end with a ring of brownish red.

This bird is not only pretty generally diffused throughout Europe, but, from the observations of Monsr. Levaillant, appears to be equally common in Africa. It preys, in the manner of most others of the genus, but chiefly on the younger small birds and on insects.

WOOD-CHAT SHRIKE.

Lanius ruficollis. *L. albo nigroque varius, fronte fasciaque oculari nigris, occipite colloque supra ferrugineis.*

Black and white Shrike, with the front and eye-stripe black, the back of the head and upper part of the neck ferruginous.

Wood-Chat Shrike. *Lath. syn. Penn. Brit. Zool.*

La Pie-griesche rousse. *Bris. orn. Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 9. f. 2. & 31. f. 1.*

La Pie-griesche rousse. *Levaill. ois.*

The Wood-Chat is a species not very uncommon in some parts of Europe, but seems to be extremely rare in our own island, insomuch that it hardly appears to have been seen in a living or recent state by the generality of British ornithologists. In size it is equal to the preceding species, from which it is distinguished by a different distribution of colours. By some ornithologists it has been considered as no other than a variety of the former, but the observations of Monsr. Sonnini, together with those of Monsr. Le-

vaillant, leave no doubt of its constituting a distinct species. Its general habits are similar to those of the Grey Shrike and the Flusher, preying on the smaller birds and the larger kind of insects, both which it transfixes on the thorns of the hedges and shrubs which it frequents, and not unfrequently inveigles other birds to its haunts by an exact imitation of their note; a faculty observed also in the former species. It is of a bold and undaunted disposition, and has such strength of bill, that, according to Sonnini, it can pierce the hand through a double glove; for which reason the bird-catchers in Egypt, where it is very common, and sold as an article of food, are in the habit of tying the bill as soon as the bird is taken; for as the religious prejudices of the Mahometans render it necessary that they should not be strangled, but bled, they must of course be sold alive in the markets. Monsr. Levaillant represents this species as by no means uncommon in the interior of Africa, where it does not in the least differ from the same species found in Europe.

It remains to give a particular description of the colours. The forehead, to some distance above the bill, is black, descending a little on each side, in order to form the eye-streak, which passes down and joins the black colour of the middle of the back and the shoulders: the greater wing-feathers are black with pale subferruginous edges, and marked towards the base by a white spot: the smaller wing-feathers are black with white edges: the scapular-feathers white, forming a large oblique

bar at the upper part of the wings: the rump is grey, and the tail black, slightly tipped with white, and the two or three outward feathers white on the outside: the under parts of the bird, from bill to vent, white, with a slight cast of ash-colour: the irides are hazel; the bill and legs black. The female, according to Levaillant, differs in being rather smaller than the male, and in wanting the red or ferruginous colour on the back of the head and neck*. In its young state this bird differs considerably in plumage, and has been mistaken by Brisson and others for a variety of the Flusher; but Monsr. Levaillant, having examined a great many broods of these birds, and bred them from their young state, has completely ascertained that this supposed variety of the L. Collurio is no other than the Wood-Chat in its first year's plumage, which, from his figure, appears to be of a slightly rufous grey above; the wings varied with black, rufous, and white, and the tail rufous brown: the black eye-streak is wanting, the under parts are dull white with a few brown undulations, and the bill and legs reddish-brown.

* I know not how this is to be reconciled to the description given by Brisson, and which Levaillant himself allows to be very exact. According to Brisson the female is rufous above, with transverse brown streaks, and of a dull rufescent white beneath, with semicircular brown streaks.

BLACK SHRIKE.

Lanius niger. *L. totus niger, cauda subcuneata.*
Entirely black Shrike, with subcuneated tail.
Lanius niger. *L. cauda subcuneiformi, corpore nigricante, remigibus secundariis extus margine fuscis. Lath. ind. orn.*
Black Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

Native of Jamaica: length seven inches: bill and legs black.

BACBAKIRI SHRIKE.

Lanius Bacbakiri. *L. olivaceus, subtus flavus, fascia oculari nigra in pectoralem ducta, cauda nigra apice flava.*
Olive Shrike, yellow beneath, with black eye-stripe continued into a pectoral band, and black tail with yellow tip.
Turdus Zeylonus. *T. viridis, subtus luteus, linea oculari utrinque in pectus nigrum ducta. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
The Green Pye of the Isle of Ceylon. *Edw. pl.* 321.
Le Bacbakiri. *Levaill. ois.*

This elegant bird, described and figured long ago by Edwards under the name of the *Green Pye of the Isle of Ceylon*, is, as we are assured by Monsr. Levaillant, a genuine Shrike, and is a very frequent inhabitant of the Cape of Good Hope, where it is known by the title of *Bacbakiri*. Its size is that of a Blackbird.

The colours of this species, in which both sexes are similar, being sufficiently delivered in the specific character, it is only necessary to observe that when in its first year's plumage it differs in being entirely

of an olive green, paler beneath, having no appearance of the black pectoral zone, and the tail shewing but indistinctly the colours it afterwards acquires. The character of this species perfectly resembles that of the European Shrikes, and its ravages among the smaller birds are very considerable. The male and female are generally seen together: they build in thick bushes, the female laying four or five eggs, and both sexes performing the task of incubation by turns. The young follow the parents for a very considerable time after leaving the nest.

BLACK-HEADED SHRIKE.

Lanius melanocephalus. *L. olivaceus, capite nigro, cauda fascia lata nigra apice flava. Lath. ind. orn.*

Olive-coloured Shrike, with black head, tail marked by a broad black bar, and tipped with yellow.

Black-headed Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH about six inches: bill black, legs dusky. Native of New Holland.

TABUAN SHRIKE.

Lanius Tabuensis. *L. olivaceo-fuscus jugulo pectoreque cinereis, abdomine flavescente-fusco, remigibus nigris, cauda fusca. Lath. ind. orn.*

Olivaceous-brown Shrike, with grey throat and breast, yellowish-brown abdomen, black quill-feathers, and brown tail.

Tabuan Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH near nine inches: bill and legs brown. Native of the Friendly Islands in the South Sea.

GREEN SHRIKE.

Lanius viridis. *L. olivaceus, subtus albidus, remigibus caudaque nigricantibus.*

Olive-coloured Shrike, white beneath, with blackish wings and tail.

Lanius viridis. *L. obscure viridis, subtus albus, rectricibus lateralibus nigricantibus, latere exteriore viridi. Lath. ind. orn.*

Green Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of a common Sparrow: length near six inches: native of Madagascar.

BLUE SHRIKE.

Lanius bicolor. *L. cauda subæquali, supra cæruleus subtus albus, capistro nigro. Lin. Mantiss.* 1771.
Blue Shrike white beneath, with black frontlet and nearly even tail.
Blue Shrike. *Lath. syn.*
La Pie-grièche bleue. *Levaill. ois.*

THIS species is described by Brisson under the name of *Pie-grièche bleue de Madagascar,* and figured on pl. 298 of the Planches Enluminées. Monsr. Levaillant however observes that the figure is not conducted with sufficient elegance either in point of shape or colours. Its size is nearly equal to that of the Lanius Collurio: the head and whole upper parts are of a beautiful ultramarine blue, except the tips of the wings and that of the tail, which are blackish: the plumes about the base of the bill and between the bill and eyes are velvet-black: all the under parts of the bird are pure white: the eyes are brown; the bill and legs black. The female is rather smaller than the male and of less brilliant colours, the blue having a greenish tinge on the rump, and the under parts of the bird having a cinereous cast. In its young state this species is of a dull green above, and cinereous beneath. It is a native of the inland parts of Africa, and of the island of Madagascar, and, according to Levaillant, feeds entirely on insects. It is remarkable that the Count de Buffon, endeavouring to simplify as much as possible the history of this

genus, persuaded himself to consider the present species as a variety of the European Grey Shrike or Lanius Excubitor!!!

WHITE-WREATHED SHRIKE.

Lanius faustus. *L. canus subtus ferrugineus, fasciola occipitali alba, remigibus caudaque lineis numerosis transversis fuscis.*

Grey Shrike, ferruginous beneath, with an occipital white wreath, and wings and tail crossed by numerous brown lines.

Lanius faustus. *L. griseus, subtus ferrugineus, lineola alba pone oculos, cauda rotundata. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

White-Wreathed Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

Size of a common Thrush. Native of China: the feathers are of a fibrous or silky texture, as in the *Lanius infaustus.* Mr. Latham in his *Index Ornithologicus* has transferred this species to the genus Turdus, under the title of *Turdus canorus.*

WHITE-BILLED SHRIKE.

Lanius leucorhynchos. *L. nigricans, corpore subtus uropygioque albidis, rostro pallido.*

Blackish Shrike, with the body beneath and rump whitish, and pale bill.

Lanius leucorynchos. *L. niger, rostro, pectore, abdomine, uropygioque albis. Lin. Mantiss. Lath. ind. orn.*

Length seven inches. Native of the island of Manilla. A variety of this species is mentioned by Mr. Latham under the title of the *Dominican Shrike:* it differs in being a trifle larger, and of a

black colour, with white rump and abdomen. Native of the Philippine islands.

PANAYAN SHRIKE.

Lanius Panayensis. *L. fuscus, capite iridibus gula abdomineque rubris, rostro pedibusque nigris.*
Brown Shrike, with red head, irides, throat and abdomen, and black bill and legs.
Lanius Panayensis. *L. fuscus, capite gula jugulo pectore abdomineque rubris. Lath. ind. orn.*
Panayan Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

Size of Lanius Collurio. Native of the isle of Panay.

CHINESE SHRIKE.

Lanius Schach. *L. testaceus vertice cano, remigibus nigris, primoribus basi secundariis apice albis.*
Testaceous Shrike, with grey crown and black wing-feathers, the primaries white at the base, the secondaries at the tips.
Lanius Schach. *L. lutescens, fronte alisque nigris. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
Chinese Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

Size of the Tyrant Shrike. Native of China.

PIED SHRIKE.

Lanius doliatus. *L. cauda rotundata, corpore albo nigroque confertim subfasciato. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
Transversely striped black and white Shrike, with rounded tail.
Black and white Butcher-Bird. *Edw. pl.* 226.
Pied Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH about six inches and a half. Native of Cayenne.

SPOTTED SHRIKE.

Lanius nævius. *L. niger, subtus cinereus, dorso alis caudaque albo maculatis. Lath. ind. orn.*
Black Shrike, cinereous beneath, with the back, wings, and tail spotted with white.
Spotted Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

VERY much allied to the Pied Shrike, but smaller. Native of Cayenne.

DUSKY SHRIKE.

Lanius obscurus. *L. nigricans, abdomine superciliisque albis. Lath. ind. orn.*
Blackish Shrike, with white brows and abdomen.
Dusky Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of the Spotted Shrike. Native country unknown.

BROWN SHRIKE.

Lanius fuscus. *L. fuscus subtus albus, loris flavescentibus, remigibus primoribus margine, secundariis apice flavescentibus.*
Brown Shrike white beneath, with yellowish lores, larger wing-feathers edged, and smaller tipped with yellowish.
Brown Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

A small species, of the size of a Manakin. Native region unknown.

RED SHRIKE.

Lanius ruber. *L. ruber, alis caudaque ocellatis apice nigris. Lath. ind. orn.*
Red Shrike, with ocellated wings and tail black at the tips.
Red Shrike. *Lath. syn. Bancr. Guiana. p.* 154.

Described by Dr. Bancroft in his History of Guiana: size not particularized.

SUPERCILIOUS SHRIKE.

Lanius superciliosus. *L. rufus subtus albus, fronte alba, fascia oculari remigibusque nigris, cauda cuneata.*
Rufous Shrike white beneath, with white front, black eye-streak and wing-feathers, and cuneated tail.
Supercilious Shrike. *Lath. suppl.* 2.
Le Rousseau. *Levaill. ois.*

Size of Lanius ruficollis or Wood-Chat, to which it is greatly allied. Native of the island of Java.

MOTTLED SHRIKE.

Lanius punctatus. *L. cinereus abdomine albido, alis caudaque nigris, tectricibus apice nigris, cauda utrinque albo maculata.*

Cinereous Shrike, with whitish abdomen, black wings with the coverts tipped with white, and the exterior tail-feathers spotted with white.

Le Tachet. *Levaill. ois.*

SIZE and shape of the Rubiginous Shrike: feathers of the head lanceolate, giving it the appearance of being very slightly crested: bill and legs black. Native of Cayenne.

CAPE SHRIKE.

Lanius Capensis. *L. albo nigroque varius, lateribus corporis ferrugineis.*

Black and white Shrike, with the sides of the body ferruginous.

Le Brubru. *Levaill. ois.*

Cape Shrike. *Lath. syn. suppl.* 2.

SIZE of a Redstart: bill black; legs brown: in the young birds the whole upper parts are tinged with ferruginous, and in the female the white has a cast of ash-brown. Native of the interior of Africa, and about the Cape, building in the forks of Mimosas, &c. and laying five white eggs spotted with brown.

CUBLA SHRIKE.

Lanius Cubla. *L. niger, subtus uropygioque albis, tectricibus latere albis.*

Black Shrike, white beneath, with the wing-coverts white on their sides.

Le Cubla. *Levaill. ois.*

LENGTH six inches: bill and legs black: tail slightly tipped with white. Female rather smaller and of a browner black, with a slight brownish tinge on the white parts. Inhabits the eastern coasts of Africa, building in thorny shrubs, and feeding principally on insects.

SPOT-WINGED SHRIKE.

Lanius signatus. *L. niger, subtus albus, dorso albo maculato, alis macula media trigona rufo alba.*

Black Shrike, white beneath, with the back spotted with white, and the wings marked by a triangular rufous-white patch.

African Shrike. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

LENGTH five inches: bill black; legs brown: forehead white, continuing in a line to the hind-head: under parts white streaked with ferruginous. Native of Africa.

CLOUDED SHRIKE.

Lanius torquatus. *L. fuscus, subtus albo nebulosus, loris ferrugineis. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*
Brown Shrike with ferruginous lores, beneath white clouded with brown.

Described by Mr. Latham: size uncertain: native of New Holland.

DUBIOUS SHRIKE.

Lanius dubius. *L. cinereus, cauda cuneiformi, uropygio tectricibusque caudæ apice coccineo striatis. Lath. ind. orn.*
Cinereous Shrike, with cuneated tail, the rump and tail-coverts tipped by a crimson streak.
Dubious Shrike. *Lath. suppl.* 2.

Length eight inches: bill and legs yellow: all the rump-feathers and tail-coverts marked by a crimson streak at the tip. Native region unknown. Described by Latham.

ERECT SHRIKE.

Lanius erectus. *L. virescens subtus flavicans, capite tumido colloque nigris, rostro pedibusque flavis. Lath. ind. orn. sup.*
Greenish Shrike, with black tumid head and neck, and yellow bill and legs.
Erect Shrike. *Lath. syn. suppl.* 2.

Described by Mr. Latham from a drawing: size uncertain: head covered by lengthened plumes,

forming an upright crest: seems allied to the Weebong Shrike.

OLIVE SHRIKE.

Lanius olivaceus. *L. olivaceus, subtus luteus, fascia oculari elongata nigra, cauda subcuneata lateribus luteis.*

Olive Shrike, luteous beneath, with lengthened black eye-stripe, and subcuneated tail with luteous sides.

L'Oliva. *Levaill. ois.*

Size, according to Levaillant's plate, that of the common white Wagtail, and with tail of similar proportion, but slightly cuneated at the end: bill black; legs brown. In its first year the upper part of the head is blackish, the breast dull ferruginous, and the belly whitish. The female is olive-brown above, with cinereous head; and beneath of a whitish ochre-colour. Native of the interior of Africa.

SILENT SHRIKE.

Lanius silens. *L. niger, subtus albus, remigibus secundariis latere albis, cauda subcuneata albo-marginata.*

Black Shrike, white beneath, with the secondary wing-feathers white on the outside, and subcuneated tail edged with white.

Le Pie-grieche silencieuse. *Levaill. ois.*

Native of the interior of Africa and the Cape of Good Hope: size rather larger than that of the Wood-Chat: bill and legs black. The female is rather smaller, of a duller or browner black, and

with brown legs. This species inhabits woody regions, building its nest, with great art, in trees, and lining it with the down of plants.

PACIFIC SHRIKE.

Lanius Pacificus. *L. niger, capite colloque virescentibus, abdomine remigibus caudaque nigricantibus. Lath. ind. orn.*

Black Shrike, with head and neck glossed with green; the quill-feathers and tail dusky.

Pacific Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

Somewhat larger than a common Sparrow: feathers of the head and neck very narrow: bill dusky, and slightly curved: legs black: tail three inches long, and even at the end. Native of some of the Southern Pacific Islands.

NORTHERN SHRIKE.

Lanius septentrionalis. *L. fuscus, gula et pectore cinereis, rectricibus tribus exterioribus extus apice albis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Brown Shrike, with cinereous throat and breast, and the three exterior tail-feathers white at the outside tips.

Northern Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

Length near eight inches: bill black; legs short and lead-coloured. Native of North America.

MADAGASCAR SHRIKE.

Lanius Madagascariensis. L. *cinereus, subtus albidus, loris nigris, rectricibus rufescentibus. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Cinereous Shrike, whitish beneath, with black lores, and rufescent tail.

La petite Pie Grieche de Madagascar. *Pl. Enl.* 299.

SIZE of a Hedge-Sparrow: throat and fore part of the neck in the male black: smaller wing-coverts rufous: bill black; legs lead-colour. Native of Madagascar.

BENGAL SHRIKE.

Lanius Emeria. *L. subcristatus fuscus, subtus albus, temporibus uropygioque phoeniceis.*

Subcristated brown Shrike, white beneath, with crimson temples and vent.

Lanius Emeria. *L. griseus subtus albus, temporibus uropygioque rubris. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Indian Redstart. *Edw. pl.* 190.

Bengal Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

A VERY elegant species: size of a sparrow, or rather larger: bill bristled on each side the base: on each side the head, under each eye, a moderately large deep crimson spot, edged with white: vent fine crimson: bill and legs brown. Native of India.

CRESTED RUSSET SHRIKE.

Lanius cristatus. *L. subluteo-ferrugineus, capite subcristato, subtus fusco undulatus, alis fuscis, cauda cuneata.*

Subluteo-ferruginous Shrike, with slightly crested head, beneath undulated with brown, with brown wings, and cuneated tail.

Lanius cristatus. *L. cauda cuneiformi, capite cristato, corpore rufescente subtus fulvo fuscoque undulato. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Crested red or russet Butcher Bird. *Edw. pl.* 54.

Size of the Lanius Collurio. Head but slightly crested, and sometimes scarce perceptibly so: upper parts brownish ferruginous; under parts yellowish ferruginous undulated by brown crescents: wings brownish. Native of India.

ANTIGUAN SHRIKE.

Lanius Antiguanus. *L. rufo-flavescens, capite remigibus caudaque cuneata nigris, rostro magno apice adunco.*

Rufo-flavescent Shrike, with wing-feathers and cuneated tail black, and large bill with hooked tip.

Lanius Antiguanus. *Lin. Gmel.*

Pie-grieche d'Antigue. *Sonner. voy. pl.* 70.

Allied to the Hook-Billed Shrike: size of Lanius Collurio: bill black, with the upper mandible so long and curved, that Sonnerat, its describer, is inclined to suppose the individual bird or specimen in a state of monstrosity in this respect. Native of Panay, one of the Philippine islands, in the province named Antigua.

LUZONIAN SHRIKE.

Lanius Lucionensis. *L. griseo-rufescens, macula aurium nigra, cauda cuneata apice fusco-fasciata.*

Griseo-rufescent Shrike, with black ear-spot, and cuneated tail barred with brown at the tip.

Lanius Lucienensis. *L. cauda cuneiformi, macula aurium nigra, rectricibus rufescentibus apice fusco-fasciatis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Luzonian Shrike. *Lath. syn.*

Size of Lanius Collurio: under parts crossed with fine brown lines: bill and legs brown. Native of the Island of Luçonia.

WHITE-SHOULDERED SHRIKE.

Lanius varius. *L. cinereo-fuscus, jugulo pectoreque flavescentibus, abdomine fusco-albo, macula humerali alba. Lath. ind. orn.*

Cinereous-brown Shrike, with yellowish breast and throat, dusky-white abdomen, and white shoulder-spot.

White-Shouldered Shrike. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Bill and legs black: native of Brasil.

BLACK-CAPPED SHRIKE.

Lanius pileatus. *L. cristatus cinerascens, capite jugulo pectoreque nigris, tectricibus alarum albo fasciatis, cauda apice nigra. Lath. ind. orn.*

Crested greyish Shrike, with black head, throat, and breast, wing-coverts banded with white, and tail black at the tip.

Black-Capped Shrike. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

LENGTH six inches: head considerably crested: bill dusky, legs black: female supposed to want the crest. Native of Cayenne.

NOOTKA SHRIKE.

Lanius Nootka. *L. niger, superciliis gula collari tectricibusque alarum majoribus albis, remigibus secundariis rectricibusque quatuor extimis apice albis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Black Shrike, with white brows, throat, collar, and larger wing-coverts, and the four outmost secondary quill-feathers tipped with white.

Nootka Shrike. *Lath. syn. suppl. Penn. Arct. Zool.*

LENGTH seven inches and a half. Native of North America.

ORANGE SHRIKE.

Lanius aurantius. *L. flavus, gula pectoreque rufescentibus, vertice nuchaque nigris, alis caudaque fuscis.*

Yellow Shrike, with rufescent crown and nape, and brown wings and tail.

Lanius aurantius. *L. fulvo-flavus, gula pectoreque rufescentibus, capite supra oculos nuchaque nigris, tectricibus alarum remigibus caudaque fuscis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Orange Shrike. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

LENGTH seven inches: bill black; legs dusky brown. Native of Cayenne.

BLACK-TOPPED SHRIKE.

Lanius atricapillus. *L. cauda cuneiformi, et vertice, cervice, humeris alisque nigris, corpore supra murino, subtus ex cærulescente albo. Lin. Gmel. Merrem Beytrag.* 2. *p.* 30. *t.* 10.

Shrike with cuneated tail, with the crown, neck, shoulders, and wings black, the body above mouse-coloured, and beneath blueish grey.

SIZE of a Goldfinch: wings short: tail, except the two middle feathers, tipped with white. Native of Surinam.

CORVINE SHRIKE.

Lanius corvinus. *L. fusco-ferrugineus, subtus pallidus, cauda longa cuneata, rostro flavescente, pedibus fuscis.*

Brown-ferruginous Shrike, pale beneath, with long cuneated tail, yellowish bill, and brown legs.

La Grande Piegrieche. *Levaill. ois.*

This bird, which Monsr. Levaillant considers as a species of Shrike, might perhaps with equal propriety be arranged under the genus Corvus. It is the largest, or at least the longest, of all the Shrikes, measuring nearly twelve inches in length from the tip of the bill to that of the tail, which is strongly cuneated and is of equal length with the remainder of the bird. The colour of this species is ferruginous brown above, paler or whitish beneath: over each eye is a ferruginous streak, and the edges of the quills are of the same colour: the bill is pale yellow, and the legs brown; the former is notched near the tip, and seems to indicate at least an approach to the genus Lanius, while the general appearance of the bird indicates a strong alliance to the long-tailed kind of Corvi. Nothing is known of the history of this species, which Levaillant describes from a preserved specimen obtained from a dealer at Paris.

GLAUCOPIS. WATTLE-BIRD.

Generic Character.

Rostrum incurvatum, fornicatum, mandibula inferiore breviore subtus ad basin carunculata.	*Bill* incurvated, arched, the lower mandible wattled beneath at the base.
Nares depressæ, membrana subcartilaginea semitectæ.	*Nostrils* depressed, half covered by a subcartilaginous membrane.
Lingua subcartilaginea apice incisa et ciliata.	*Tongue* semicartilaginous, notched and ciliated at the tip.
Pedes ambulatorii.	*Feet* formed for walking; three toes before, one behind.

CINEREOUS WATTLE-BIRD.

Glaucopis cinerea. *G. nigricans, oculis cæruleis, palearibus rubris. Museum Leverianum. p.* 237.
Blackish Wattle-Bird, with blue eyes, and red wattles.
Glaucopis cinerea. *Lin. Gmel.*
Callæas cinerea. *Lath. ind. orn.*
Cinereous Wattle-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

THE Wattle-Bird is one of those late acquisitions with which the discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere have enriched ornithology. It was a bird entirely unknown to the naturalists of Europe till brought, during the voyages of the late Capt.

WATTLE-BIRD

1808 Sepr. 1 London Published by G. Kearsley Fleet Street.

Cook, from New Zealand, where it is said to be not uncommon.

Its length is about fifteen inches, and its size that of a Jay: its colour is an uniform deep cinereous, or rather nearly black, and from beneath the base of the lower mandible, on each side, hangs a rounded wattle, of considerable size, and of a red colour; in substance not ill resembling the same part in the common Cock: the base of each wattle is blue: the irides are also of a bright blue colour: the tail is rather long, and in shape slightly cuneiform. In its manners this bird seems much to resemble the genus Corvus, feeding on insects, berries, and according to some accounts, on the smaller birds.

CORVUS. CROW.

Generic Character.

Rostrum convexum, cultratum, dente (plerisque) versus apicem.	*Bill* convex, strong, cultrated, and (in most species) toothed or notched near the tip.
Nares pennis setaceis recumbentibus obtectæ.	*Nostrils* covered by recumbent bristly feathers.
Lingua cartilaginea, bifida.	*Tongue* cartilaginous, bifid.
Pedes ambulatorii.	*Feet* formed for walking.

THE established characters of this genus, as well as of many others, must be received with a considerable degree of limitation; it being in vain to expect mathematical precision in particulars of this nature; and it must be confessed that many species of birds might with equal propriety be arranged under different genera. Most of the Crow tribe build on trees, and the general number of their eggs is observed to be five or six. They are often gregarious, and the major part of those found in Europe feed both on animal and vegetable substances. Their voice or note is hoarse and clamorous, but some species possess a considerable degree of docility, and may be taught to articulate in the manner of Parrots.

RAVEN.

Corvus Corax. *C. bipedalis ater, supra cæruleo-nitens, cauda rotundata.*

Black Crow about two feet in length, with a blue gloss on the upper parts, and rounded tail.

Corvus Corax. *C. ater, dorso atro-cærulescente, cauda subrotunda. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

The Raven. *Will. Penn. Lath. &c. &c.*

Le Corbeau. *Briss. Buff. &c.*

The Raven is the largest European species of the present genus. Its general length is about two feet two inches, and its breadth four feet: the bill is strong and black, and the upper mandible convex: the colour of the whole bird is black, finely glossed with blue, except on the belly, which is of a dusky colour. The Raven frequents woody places, generally in the neighbourhood of towns, for the sake of carrion and other offals on which it preys. It also attacks the smaller birds, and even, occasionally, young lambs, leverets, &c. It builds either on trees, or among rocks; and the nest is said to be composed of roots and twigs, intermixed with the bones of the animals on which it has preyed, and is lined with moss, hair, &c. the eggs are five or six in number, of a blueish-green colour, spotted with brown: the young, according to Aldrovandus, are at first rather white than black, contrary to those of the Swan, which are dusky at first, and afterwards grow gradually white.

The Raven may be called a general inhabitant of the globe, appearing to be equally common in the northern and southern regions of both hemispheres. It is naturally a long-lived bird. "What is reported, says Willughby, by Hesiod and others of the ancients, of the long lives of Ravens, is without doubt fabulous; but that all birds in general, compared with quadrupeds, are long-lived, we have already proved by divers examples in several kinds; and that Ravens are in the number of the longest lived we will not deny."

In the Count de Buffon's Natural History of Birds may be found an agreeable abridgement of many curious particulars recorded of this bird by ancient writers, collected from Aldrovandus, &c. These the brevity required in the present publication makes it most advisable to omit. I must not however dismiss the article Raven without noticing a most curious misinterpretation of a passage in the British Zoology by Monsr. Montbeillard, the coadjutor of the Count de Buffon in his History of Birds. Monsr. Montbeillard, whose knowledge of the English language was, probably, not very correct, after mentioning the natural ill scent of the Raven in consequence of its general habit of feeding on carrion, observes, in a note, that "the authors of the British Zoology alone assert that the Raven has an agreeable smell," which, he adds, "is difficult to believe of a bird that feeds on carrion." On turning however to the British Zoology, I find that Mr. Pennant, speaking of Ravens, observes, what every one knows to be

true, that "their scent is remarkably good." It must be confessed therefore that the above observation of Monsr. Montbeillard affords an admirable instance of critical acumen!!!

The only variety of the Raven worth particular mention seems to be the African or Cape Raven, described by Levaillant, which however differs in no other circumstance than that of being rather larger, of a somewhat browner colour, and in having the bill rather more curved. The other varieties of this bird are mere accidental differences of colour, which, though singular, and not easily accounted for, are yet more or less observable in many other birds; such as partial or total whiteness, pale-brown or buff-colour, &c. &c. and sometimes a mixture of black and white on different parts of the plumage.

VULTURINE RAVEN.

Corvus vulturinus. *C. niger rostro subcompresso-elevato, torque collari albo, pennis gularibus laxis.*

Black Raven, with subelevato-compressed bill, white collar round the neck, and loose throat-feathers.

Corvus albicollis. *C. nigricans, rostro carinato valido, tectricibus alarum fuscescentibus, lunula cervicis lata alba. Lath. ind. orn.* South Sea Raven. *Lath. syn.*

Corbeau vautourin. *Levaill. ois.*

Somewhat smaller than a Raven: length nineteen inches: colour dusky black, with the neck marked by a white patch, lessening as it advances on each side, and forming a narrow and somewhat

interrupted collar: bill very thick, strong, and convex, the upper mandible somewhat carinated, and the feathers beneath the chin of a loose texture, and of a lanceolate shape: the tail is somewhat cuneated, but the wings reach beyond it: the bill and legs are black. This bird, which, according to Levaillant, is very common in the interior of Africa, is a species of a bold nature, assembling in large flocks, and preying on carrion, young lambs or antelopes, &c. in the manner of the common Raven. Monsr. Levaillant considers it as in some degree allied to the Vulture tribe. The female is somewhat smaller than the male, and of a browner cast. This species, according to Mr. Latham, extends as far as to the scattered islands of the Southern ocean. Levaillant observes that it is not of a migratory nature, but continues in the district in which it was hatched. In October it builds either in trees or among large bushes, making a very large hollow nest of branches or twigs, and lining it with softer materials: the eggs are four in number, and are greenish, spotted with brown.

CARRION CROW.

Corvus Corone. *C. sesquipedalis ater cæruleo-nitens, cauda rotundata, rectricibus acutis.*

Black Crow about eighteen inches in length, glossed with blue; the tail rounded and composed of pointed feathers.

Corvus Corone. *C. atro-cærulescens totus, cauda rotundata, rectricibus acutis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

La Corneille. *Buff. ois.*

The Carrion Crow. *Will. orn. Penn. Lath. &c.*

In general appearance and colour this species resembles the Raven, but is of smaller size, measuring only eighteen inches in length: its manners are also similar to those of the Raven. The female differs in being of a less glossy or brilliant black colour. The Varieties of the Crow are analogous to those of the Raven. Though common in many parts of Europe, yet in Sweden the Crow appears, from the testimony of Linnæus, to be almost unknown. It occurs in most parts of the American Continent.

CHATTERING CROW.

Corvus Jamaicensis. *C. toto corpore artubusque nigris. Lath. ind. orn.*

Crow entirely of a deep black colour.

Chattering Crow. *Sloane's Jamaica. vol. 2. p. 298. Lath. syn.*

Native of Jamaica: so similar to the common European or Carrion Crow as scarce to differ in outward appearance: length eighteen inches: fre-

quents mountainous regions, feeding on berries, and uttering a chattering note, very different from that of any of the European Crows.

Var.?

DOWNY CROW.

This is considered as a distinct species by Monsr. Daudin in his Ornithology, who takes the description from an individual brought from Porto-rico and deposited in the Paris Museum. It resembles the immediately preceding, but differs in having a white down at the base of the feathers: the exterior colour of the plumage is fine black. Dampier observes that the Crows in New Guinea differ from ours in the colour of the feathers, the outside parts of which are black, but the base white.

ROOK.

Corvus frugilegus. *C. sesquipedalis ater cæruleo nitens, rostro basi albicante-denudato, cauda subrotundata rectricibus rotundatis.*

Black Crow about eighteen inches in length, glossed with blue; the bill bare and whitish at the base; tail roundish with rounded feathers.

Corvus frugilegus. *C. ater, fronte cinerascente, cauda subrotundata. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le Freux, ou la Frayonne. *Buff. ois.*

The Rook. *Will. orn. Penn. Lath. &c.*

This species is rather larger than the Crow, but of similar colour, and bears so great a general resemblance to that bird as to be easily mistaken for it. It differs however in having a somewhat slenderer bill, the base of which, in the full-grown bird, is commonly of a whitish cast, and nearly bare of plumes: this however, being rather owing to the abrasion of that part during the exertions of striking it into the ground in quest of food, rather than to any original difference, would not alone constitute a characteristic mark: a more certain difference is the shape of the tail-feathers, which in the Crow are somewhat sharp-pointed at the tips, but in the Rook are broad and rounded. In its manners the Rook differs considerably from the Crow, being of a gregarious nature, building in great numbers on the same tree, and forming a vast and noisy assembly throughout a great extent of wood; feeding principally on grain of various kinds, and on insects, particularly on the larvæ of

the Cockchaffer (Scarabæus Melolontha. Lin.) which they are generally in quest of during their visits to ploughed fields. "Rooks," says Mr. Pennant, "are sociable birds, going only in pairs: they begin to build their nest in March; one bringing materials, while the other watches the nest, lest it should be plundered by the brethren: they lay the same number of eggs as the Crow, and of the same colour, but less: after the breeding-season they forsake their nest-trees, and for some time go and rest elsewhere; but return to them in August: in October they repair their nests." According to Willughby the cock and hen sit by turns. The Rook is a native of most of the temperate European regions, and is often observed to intermingle with flights of the Common or Carrion Crow.

HOODED CROW.

Corvus Cornix. *C. canus, capite jugulo alis caudaque nigris.*
Grey Crow, with black head, throat, wings, and tail.
Corvus Cornix. *C. cinerascens, capite jugulo alis caudaque nigris. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
La Corneille mantelée. *Buff. ois.*
The Royston Crow. *Will. orn.*
Hooded Crow. *Penn. Brit. Zool. Lath. syn.*

This species, which is at least equal, if not rather superior in size to the Rook, is readily distinguished by its colours; being of an elegant pale grey, with the head, throat, wings, and tail glossy blue-

black: the bill and legs are also black: in its manners it resembles both the Crow and Rook; assembling in flocks, and feeding on grain, worms, and insects; but occasionally on carrion and other prey: it is an inhabitant of many parts of Europe, but in England is migratory, visiting the island in the early part of winter, and departing in the spring. It is observed to be much more common in the northern than in the southern parts of the island.

WHITE-BREASTED CROW.

Corvus Dauricus. *C. ater, nucha canescente, cervice pectoreque albis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Black Crow, with greyish nape, and white neck and breast.

White-Breasted Crow. *Lath. syn.*

Corvus Dauricus. *Pall. it.* 3. *p.* 694.

Size of a Jackdaw, measuring twelve inches or more in length: varies as to the degree of whiteness on the neck and breast, which are sometimes rather cinereous, and the abdomen in some is of similar colour also. Native of many parts of Asia and Africa, living on fruits and insects, and often assembling in vast flocks, and migrating from one district to another. Sometimes, according to Levaillant, this species associates with other birds of the genus, in order to devour carrion, &c. The female differs in being rather smaller, and of duller colours.

NEW-CALEDONIAN CROW.

Corvus Caledonicus. *C. cinereus, rostro pedibus palpebrisque nigris. Lath. ind. orn.*
Cinereous Crow, with black bill, eyelids and legs.
New Caledonian Crow. *Lath. syn.*

Described by Mr. Latham from a drawing in the possession of Sir Joseph Banks: length fifteen inches: irides pale yellow. Native of New-Caledonia.

JACKDAW.

Corvus Monedula. *C. niger, supra subcæruleo-nitens, occipite cano, iridibus albidis.*
Black Crow, glossed above with blue, with grey hind-head and whitish irides.
Corvus Monedula. *C. fuscus, occipite incano, fronte alis caudaque nigris. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
The Jackdaw. *Will. orn. Penn. Brit. Zool. Lath. &c.*
Le Choucas. *Buff. ois.*

This well-known bird is an inhabitant of many of the temperate parts of Europe. Its general size is that of a small pigeon, and its length about thirteen inches: the head is large in proportion to the body, which, according to Willughby, "argues him to be ingenious and crafty:" the irides are white; the forehead black; the hind part of the head of a fine light grey: the breast and belly of a dusky hue, inclining to ash-colour: the rest of the plumage black, slightly glossed with blue: the bill

and legs black: the claws very strong and hooked. "It is," says Mr. Pennant, "a docile and loquacious bird: breeds in steeples, old castles, and in high rocks, laying five or six eggs: sometimes in hollow trees near a rookery, joining those birds in their foraging parties. In some parts of Hampshire they are known to build in rabbet-holes: they also build in the interstices between the upright and transome stones of Stone-Henge: their eggs are five or six in number, smaller, paler, and less spotted than those of the Crow." The varieties recorded of this species are the Collared Jackdaw, in which the neck is encircled with white: the White Jackdaw, in which the whole bird is white, with a yellow bill: the Black Jackdaw, entirely of a glossy black, with the eyes edged by small white specks: the Black Jackdaw with red bill and legs: the Black Jackdaw with white wings; and lastly, the Buff-coloured Jackdaw with whitish bill.

HOTTENTOT CROW.

Corvus Hottentottus. *C. virescenti-ater, cauda æquali, mystacibus longissimis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Greenish-black Crow, with even tail, and very long whiskers.

Hottentot Crow. *Lath. syn.*

Choucas moustache. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 226.*

Size of a Blackbird: feathers about the nostrils resembling black velvet: bill and legs black: on each side the bill three very long black hairs: tail of moderate length, and nearly even at the tip.

Said to inhabit Caffraria, but Levaillant observes that he has never seen the bird in any part of Africa, and imagines that its native country is still unknown.

PHILIPPINE CROW.

Corvus Balicassius. *C. virescenti-ater cauda forficata. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
Greenish-black Crow with forked tail.
Philippine Crow. *Lath. syn.*
Le Choucas des Philippines. *Briss. ois.*
Le Balicasse des Philippines. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 603.

Size of a Blackbird: bill and legs black. Native of the Philippine isles, but said to occur also at the Cape of Good Hope.

BALD CROW.

Corvus calvus. *C. ferrugineo-fuscus, subtus rufescens, facie ultra oculos nuda. Lath. ind. orn.*
Ferruginous-brown Crow, rufescent beneath, with the face bare beyond the eyes.
Le Choucas chauve. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 521.
Bald Crow. *Lath. syn.*

Larger than a Jackdaw: length thirteen inches: bill strong, slightly curved, and black: legs dusky: native of Cayenne. The bareness of the front in this species is probably owing, like that of the Rook, rather to abrasion of the natural covering,

Griffith sculp.

NUT-CRACKING CROW.

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from habitual use, than to original formation. The bill of the Rook, Mr. Latham observes, is, when young, as completely covered with bristles and feathers as that of the Crow. On the contrary, the editor of Mr. Bewick's elegant publication assures us that he has observed the bareness and whiteness round the base of the bill in the Rook, even in its youngest state. Monsr. Levaillant considers this bird as a species of *Ampelis!*

NUT-CRACKING CROW.

Corvus Caryocatactes. *C. fuscus albo punctatus, alis caudaque nigris, rectricibus apice albis.*

Brown Crow, speckled with white, with black wings and tail, the latter tipped with white.

Corvus Caryocatactes. *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le Casse-noix. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 50.

The Nut-Cracker. *Edw. pl.* 240.

Nut-Cracker Crow. *Lath. syn.*

Size of a Magpie. Native of the middle parts of Europe, and most frequent in Germany: bill and legs black: in its manners resembles the Jay, and is said to breed in the hollows of trees: very rarely seen in England, and then only as an accidental straggler: admirably figured by Edwards, whose representation is copied in the present work.

NEW-GUINEA CROW.

Corvus Novæ Guineæ. *C. cinereus, capistro fascia per oculos caudaque nigris, dorso postico uropygio abdomine femoribus crissoque albo nigroque fasciatis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Cinereous Crow, with black muzzle, tail, and eye-stripe; the rump, belly, thighs, and vent banded with black and white.

New Guinea Crow. *Lath. syn.*

Le Choucas de la nouvelle Guinée. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 629.

Size of a Jackdaw: bill and legs dusky. Native of New Guinea. A variety occurs in which the belly is of a ferruginous cast.

PAPUAN CROW.

Corvus Papuensis. *C. cinereo-griseus abdomine albo, remigibus fusco-nigricantibus, macula per oculos nigra. Lath. ind. orn.*

Cinereous-grey Crow, with white abdomen, blackish-brown quill-feathers, and black eye-stripe.

Papuan Crow. *Lath. syn.*

Choucari de la nouvelle Guinée. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 630.

Length about eleven inches: bill yellowish: legs black: native of New Guinea.

PACIFIC CROW.

Corvus Pacificus. *C. cinereus, subtus rufescens, capistro pallido, occipite nucha alis caudaque nigricantibus, apicibus remigum rectricumque lateralium albidis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Cinereous Crow, rufescent beneath, with pale frontlet, blackish hind-head, wings, and tail; the tips of the wing-feathers and of the lateral tail-feathers whitish.

Pacific Crow. *Lath. syn.*

Length ten inches and a half: bill and legs black: among the feathers of the throat are some slender hairs, and the two middle tail-feathers are entirely black. Native of the Southern islands.

TROPICAL CROW.

Corvus Tropicus. *C. niger nitidus, subtus niger, crisso hypochondriisque albo variegatis, alis caudaque viridi-nigris. Lath. ind. orn.*

Black Crow, glossy above, with the vent and side-feathers varied with white, and greenish-black wings and tail.

Tropic Crow. *Lath. syn.*

Length twelve inches and a half: tips of both mandibles notched: tail rounded: legs black: native of Owyhee in the South-Seas.

JAY.

Corvus glandarius. *C. gilvus, macula suboculari alis caudaque nigris, plaga alari alba, tectricibus cæruleo nigroque decussatis.*
Buff-coloured Crow, with spot beneath the eyes, wings and tail black, a white patch on the wings, and the coverts barred with blue and black.
Corvus glandarius. *C. tectricibus alarum cæruleis, lineis transversis albis nigrisque, corpore ferrugineo variegato. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
Le Geai. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 481.
The Jay. *Will. orn. Penn. Brit. Zool. Lath. &c.*

The Jay, which must be considered as the most elegant British bird of this genus, measures about thirteen inches in length, and is of a moderately stout or thick form: its general colour is a light purplish buff, paler on the under parts; the wings black, with a large white spot or patch in the middle: the larger quills are edged with whitish ash-colour, and the smaller are deep ferruginous with black tips: the covert-feathers are of a most brilliant glossy pale blue, crossed by numerous bars of deep black, each accompanied by a narrow white edge: the head is covered with small narrow or lanceolate plumes, which can be slightly erected at the pleasure of the bird into a kind of crest: those on the forehead being whitish with a black streak along the shaft: on each side the head, beneath the eye, is a large oval black spot or patch, proceeding from the corners of the lower mandible: the rump and vent are white; the bill and tail black; the former notched on each side

Griffith sculp

JAY.

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near the tip, and the latter slightly cuneated at the end: the legs are flesh-coloured: the irides white.

This bird is a very common inhabitant of our own country, and is found in most of the temperate parts of Europe, frequenting woods, and feeding on acorns, beech-mast, berries, and fruits of various kinds, as well as on insects, and even sometimes on the smaller birds and their young. It builds in trees, forming the nest of the fine fibres of roots, strengthened externally by twigs: the eggs are five or six in number, and of a dull whitish olive-colour, obscurely mottled with pale brown. The young are observed to follow their parents till the succeeding spring. The natural note of the Jay is harsh and loud; and when calling its young ones, resembles the mewing of a cat; but this bird, like the Raven, the Crow, the Jackdaw, and the Magpie, may be taught to articulate pretty distinctly in the manner of a Parrot, and is frequently caged for that purpose. In confinement however it loses the beauty of its plumage, and becomes of a dull or brownish tinge. Monsr. Sonnini observes that Jays spend a good part of the winter in the hollows of trees, among their collections of acorns, pease, &c. appearing only in those mild days which occasionally happen during that season. He also observes that it is no uncommon circumstance for Jays to migrate in great numbers in quest of a warmer climate. In some parts of the Levant they arrive in troops about the beginning of autumn, and depart early in the spring. I shall here beg leave to repeat

what has been said, on good authority, in the Naturalist's Miscellany, viz. that during the early period of the French Revolution, when persons of all ranks had suddenly obtained the unlimited power of ranging the woods and forests in quest of game, vast flocks of Jays, terrified by the unusual noise of the guns, flew over to the nearest opposite coasts of England, instead of endeavouring to escape by retreating into other parts of the country; and on some of our own coasts these birds were observed in vast numbers, seemingly exhausted with fatigue, yet endeavouring to gain the nearest wooded retreats.

A white variety of this bird, with red irides and white bill and legs, is recorded by Mr. Latham, taken in the nest with four others of the usual colour. Another is mentioned by the Count de Buffon, which had also red eyes, but which still retained the beautiful blue mail of the wing-coverts.

BLUE JAY.

Corvus cristatus. *C. cristatus cæruleus, subtus subrosaceus, collari nigro, alis caudaque cuneata nigro decussatis.*

Crested blue Jay, subrosaceous beneath, with black collar, and both wings and cuneated tail barred with black.

Corvus cristatus. *C. tectricibus alarum lineis transversis nigris, corpore cæruleo, collari nigro. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Blue Jay. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. *pl.* 15. *Edw. pl.* 239.

Le Geai bleue de l'Amerique Septentrionale. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 529.

A most elegant species; considerably smaller than the English Jay, with the tail much longer in proportion, and strongly cuneated: head considerably crested, with loose silky plumes: bill black; legs brown: whole bird above fine blue, with the wings and tail marked by numerous black bars: neck encircled with a black collar: under parts blossom-colour, with a slight cast of blue: tail tipped with white. Native of North America, where its manners are similar to those of the European Jay. It is also said to be a great destroyer of maiz or Indian corn, often assembling in vast flocks in the fields in order to devour it.

CAYENNE JAY.

Corvus Cayanus. *C. violaceus, occipite collari corporeque subtus albis, fronte gulaque nigris, cauda apice alba.*

Violaceous Jay, with the hind-head, collar, and body beneath white, the forehead and throat black, and the tail tipped with white.

Corvus Cayanus. *C. subviolaceus subtus candidus, jugulo fronteque nigris, cauda apice alba. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le Blanche-coiffe, ou le Jeai de Cayenne. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 373.

Cayenne Jay. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of the common Jay: on each side the head three white spots; viz. one above the eye, another beneath it, and a third at the base of the lower mandible: tail rounded: bill and legs grey. Native of Cayenne.

RED-BILLED JAY.

Corvus erythrorhynchos. *C. fusco-violaceus cauda longissima, fronte jugulo pectoreque nigris, occipite apicibusque remigum rectricumque albis.*

Brown-violet Jay, with very long tail, forehead, throat, and breast black; hind-head, wing and tail-tips white.

Corvus erythrorhynchos. *C. corpore supra fusco subtus albicante, cauda cuneiformi, remigibus basi dilute violaceis, medio nigris, apice albis. Lin. Gmel.*

Geai de la Chine à bec rouge. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 622.

Red-Billed Jay. *Lath. syn.*

La Pie bleue. *Levaill. ois. pl.* 57.

This beautiful bird has long ago been described by Buffon, and is figured in the Planches Enluminées; but Monsr. Levaillant observes that the figure there given is extremely faulty in the expression of the tail, which, instead of being but of moderate length, as there represented, far exceeds that of the whole body: it is strongly cuneated, the two middle feathers, which were probably wanting in the specimen figured in the Planches Enluminées, extending a great way beyond the rest. The colour of the bird is grey brown, with a strong cast of violet, which on the wings and tail is much brighter than elsewhere, and particularly on the latter: the forehead, fore part of the neck, and breast are deep black, the hind-head greyish white, the under parts of the body pale ash-colour: the wing-feathers are tipped to some little distance round the edges with white, forming, when closed, a double range of white crescents

down the back: the tail feathers are violet to a considerable distance from the base, then crossed by a broad black bar, and tipped with white; but the two middle feathers are violet-coloured throughout their whole length, except the tips, which are white. Monsr. Levaillant observes that the bill in this species is, properly speaking, not red, but orange-coloured; and the legs the same: the size of the bird is nearly that of the European Jay, but the length of the tail gives the body a more slender and elegant aspect. It is a native of China, where it is said to be highly esteemed both for its beauty and docility, and is often kept in aviaries and cages.

CYANEAN JAY.

Corvus cyaneus. *C. subviolacco-cæruleus, subtus pallidus, capite nigro, cauda longa cuneata, rectricibus apice albis.*

Subviolaceous-blue Jay, pale beneath, with black head, and long cuneated tail with white tips.

Corvus Cyanus. *C. cinereus, vertice atro-nitido, alis caudaque cuneiformi cyaneis, rectricibus intermediis apice albis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Corvus Cyanus. *Pall. it. 3. p. 694.*

Blue Crow. *Lath. syn.*

Greatly allied to the Red-Billed Jay, which it nearly equals in size, but the tail is considerably shorter in proportion, and more regularly cuneated, the two middle feathers not much exceeding the length of the rest: the head is sometimes slightly crested; and the smaller wing-feathers

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Griffith sculp.

PERUVIAN JAY

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are tipped with white, as in the preceding species. This bird is a native of Dauria, where it was observed by Dr. Pallas, and is said to resemble the Magpie in its manners and way of building. It is supposed to occur also in China.

CHINESE JAY.

Corvus Sinicus. *C. ferrugineo-rosaceus, arcu gutturali nigro, remigibus caudaque cuneata fuscis, rectricibus albo nigroque terminatis.*

Ferruginous-blossom-coloured Jay, with black guttural crescent, brown wings and cuneated tail, the latter tipped with black and white.

Chinese Jay. *Lath. syn.*

About the size of a common Jay: bill and legs lead-colour; through the eyes a black streak: crown of the head brown. Described by Mr. Latham from a drawing.

PERUVIAN JAY.

Corvus Peruvianus. *C. viridis, fronte cærulea, vertice albo, gula pectoreque superiore atris, abdomine rectricibusque lateralibus flavis. Vivarium Naturæ. t.* 213.

Green Jay, with blue front, white crown, throat and upper part of the breast black; abdomen and lateral tail-feathers yellow. *Naturalist's Miscellany. pl.* 213.

Peruvian Jay. *Lath. syn.*

Le Geai du Perou. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 625.

A most beautiful species: size of the Blue or American Jay: tail long and cuneated. Said to be a native of Peru.

SPECIOUS JAY.

Corvus speciosus. *C. cristatus viridis, subtus albescens, alis nigricantibus, remigibus secundariis apice albis, cauda cuneata.*

Crested green Jay, whitish beneath, with blackish wings, secondary quill-feathers tipped with white, and cuneated tail.

Chinese Roller. *Lath. syn.*

Le Roll de la Chine. *Buff. ois.*

Rollier de la Chine. *Pl. Enl.* 620.

This seems to be more properly a Crow than a Roller, though ranked as such by Brisson, &c. It is evidently allied to the Red-billed and Cyanean Crows, and is described as being of the size of a common Jay: the bill, irides, and legs pale red. It is a native of China.

YELLOW-BELLIED JAY.

Corvus flaviventris. *C. fusco-olivaceus subtus flavus, vertice stria fulva, superciliis gulaque albis.*

Olive-brown Jay, yellow beneath, with a fulvous stripe along the crown, and white brows and throat.

Corvus flavigaster. *C. virescente-fuscus, subtus flavus, vertice striga aurea, superciliis gulaque albis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Yellow-Bellied Jay. *Lath. syn.*

Le Garlu, ou Geai à ventre jaune de Cayenne. *Buff. ois.*

Geai á ventre jaune de Cayenne. *Pl. Enl.* 249.

Length nine inches: bill blackish: legs lead-colour. Native of Cayenne.

STELLER'S CROW.

Corvus Stelleri. *C. cristatus purpureo-nigricans, abdomine cærulescente, alis medio cæruleis nigro fasciatis, cauda cuneata cærulea.*

Purple-blackish Crow, with blueish abdomen, wings blue in the middle and barred with black; and cuneated blue tail.

Corvus Stelleri. *C. corpore supra nigro, subtus, alis, caudaque longa cuneiformi cæruleis, capite cristato. Lin. Gmel.*

Steller's Crow. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of the European Jay: length fifteen inches: bill and legs black: smaller quill-feathers deep blue, with eight or nine black bars. Native of North America.

CINEREOUS CROW.

Corvus Canadensis. *C. fuscus, subtus cinerascens, fronte gulaque flavescentibus, cauda apice alba.*

Brown Crow, pale cinereous beneath, with yellowish forehead and throat, and tail tipped with white.

Corvus Canadensis. *C. fuscus, fronte flavicante, subtus rectricumque apicibus albidis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Geai brun de Canada. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 530.

SMALLER than the English Jay: bill, legs, and claws blackish: tail slightly cuneated. Native of Canada, building in pine-trees: manners similar to those of a Magpie.

MEXICAN CROW.

Corvus Mexicanus. *C. totus ex cæruleo ater.* *Lin. Gmel.*
Crow entirely of a blue black.
L'Hocisana. *Buff. ois.*
Mexican Crow. *Lath. syn.*

Size of a Jackdaw: bill and legs black: claws long: Native of Mexico, and said to be a bird of a restless and noisy disposition.

SILVER-EYED CROW.

Corvus argyropthalmus. *C. niger, pectore cyaneo, oculis argenteis, cauda apice alba, rostro pedibusque nigris.* *Lin. Gmel. Jacq. Beytr. z. Ges. der Voeg.*
Black Daw, with blue breast, silvery eyes, tail tipped with white, and black bill and legs.

Described by Jacquin, and said to be of the size of a Jay. Native of South America, inhabiting the deep woods of Carthagena, and feeding on fruits, seeds, and insects: above and beneath the eyes is a blue spot, and the wings are blue towards the tips. This species seems to be the Surinam Daw of Mr. Latham, and is twice described in the Gmelian edition of the Systema Naturæ, viz. first as above, under the name of *Corvus argyropthalmus*, and again under that of *Corvus Surinamensis.*

SMALLER MEXICAN CROW.

Corvus Zanoe. *C. nigricans, capite colloque subfulvis, cauda longa. Lin. Gmel.*
Blackish Crow, with subfulvous head and neck, and long tail.
Le Zanoe. *Buff. ois.*
Lesser Mexican Crow. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of a Magpie, and of similar manners: bill and legs black: native of Mexico.

WHITE-EARED JAY.

Corvus auritus. *C. subcristatus fusco-cinereus, capistro gulaque nigris, macula frontis auriumque alba, remigibus griseo-marginatis. Lath. ind. orn.*
Subcristated brown-grey Jay, with black frontlet and throat, white front and ear-spot, and quill-feathers edged with grey.
Petit Geai de la Chine. *Sonn. voy. ind. pl.* 107.
White-Eared Jay. *Lath. suppl.*

SIZE of the Blue Jay: tail rather long, rounded at the end and curving slightly downwards. Native of China, frequenting watery places.

RUFOUS CROW.

Corvus rufus. *C. rufus, subtus pallidior, capite collo pectoreque fusco-cinereis, alis caudaque nigris medio albis.*
Rufous Crow, paler beneath, with brown-cinereous head, neck and breast, and black wings and tail, white in the middle.
Rufous Crow. *Lath. suppl.*
La Pie Rousse. *Levaill. ois.*

Size of a Blackbird: length about eleven inches: bill thick and rather short: tail lengthened and cuneated: bill dusky: legs brownish. Native of China, where it was observed by Sonnerat; but is also found in India, &c.

PURPLE-HEADED CROW.

Corvus purpurascens. *C. rufescens subtus luteus, capite purpurascente, remigibus caudaque longiore nigris. Lath. ind. orn.*
Rufescent Crow, with purplish head, black quill-feathers, and lengthened black tail.
Purple-Headed Crow. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

Described by Mr. Latham from a drawing: supposed to inhabit China.

MACAO CROW.

Corvus Sinensis. *C. cinereo-griseus dorso tectricibus alarum crissoque rufis, sincipite nigro, remigibus caudaque nigris, secundariis albo bimaculatis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Cinereous-grey Crow, with rufous back wing-coverts and vent, black forehead, wing-feathers and tail, the secondaries marked by a pair of white spots.

La Pie de Macao. *Sonner. voy. ind.*

Macao Crow. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

Size a third less than that of a Magpie: bill and legs black: prime quills black; secondaries greenish black: on the first two white spots, one without, the other within. Said to inhabit the island of Macao.

MAGPIE.

Corvus Pica. *C. niger purpureo viridique nitens, scapularibus pectore abdomine remigibusque intus albis, cauda elongata cuneata.*

Black Crow with purple and green reflexions, the scapular-feathers, breast, belly and inside of the wing-feathers white; the tail lengthened and cuneated.

Corvus Pica. *C. albo nigroque varius, cauda cuneiformi. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

The Magpie or Pianet. *Will. orn.*

La Pie. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 488.

Magpie. *Penn. Brit. Zool. edit. fol. 77. pl. D. 2.*

The general appearance and manners of this bird are so well known in our own country as almost to supersede the necessity of any description. Its

length is about eighteen inches, and its breadth twenty-four, the wings being short in proportion to the bird. The Magpie seems to be confined to the temperate and northern regions both of the old and new Continent. In its way of life it resembles the Crow, feeding both on animal and vegetable substances: it builds its nest, as every one knows, with great art and sagacity; defending it on all sides with sharp thorns, leaving only a hole for entrance, and lays six or seven pale-green eggs spotted with brown. The beauty of the Magpie, which, on a distant view, appears to be cloathed merely in black and white, is greatly increased by the rich iridescent reflexions of the feathers, particularly those of the tail, which exhibit a changeable green and purple lustre, according to the disposition of the light. Like the Jay, this bird is often doomed to a state of vulgar captivity, in which its appearance partakes of the cast of those who confine it; the beautiful gloss of its colours being lost, and nothing remaining but a dirty variegation of black and white. The varieties of the Magpie are white, pied, and buff-colour.

SENEGAL CROW.

Corvus Senegalensis. *C. nigro-violaceus, cauda longa cuneata, remigibus rectricibusque subferrugineis.*

Violet-black Crow, with long cuneated tail, the wing and tail-feathers subferruginous.

Corvus Afer. *C. violaceo-niger, cauda cuneiformi. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Corvus Senegalensis. *C. nigro-violaceus, cauda cuneiformi, artubus nigris. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Senegal Crow. *Lath. syn.*

La Pie du Senegal. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 538.

Le Piapiac. *Levaill. ois.*

SIZE very nearly equal to that of the Magpie, but the tail longer, as well as narrower or sharper in proportion. Native of Africa, building its nest in the same manner as the Magpie, on the tops of trees, defending it on all sides with thorns, and leaving only the entrance free. The female resembles the male, but is rather smaller, and with a somewhat shorter tail. According to Buffon this species is found in Senegal; but Monsr. Levaillant observed it in the country called the Great Namaquas, and remarks that it is the only bird of the Magpie tribe that he has seen in any part of Africa.

TEMIA CROW.

Corvus Temia. *C. niger, purpureo viridique nitens, rostro crasso, cauda longa cuneata.*

Black Crow with purple and green reflexions, thick bill, and long cuneated tail.

Le Temia. *Levaill. ois.*

SIZE of a Thrush, but longer bodied: bill and legs black: feathers surrounding the bill short and velvet-like: those on the throat of similar appearance: all the plumage of the bird is of a fine and silky nature. Described by Levaillant from a preserved specimen in a collection at Amsterdam, and said to have been sent from Batavia.

SHINING CROW.

Corvus splendidus. *C. cupreo viridique nitens, remigibus secundariis extus albis, cauda elongata cuneata.*

Coppery-green shining Crow, with the secondary wing-feathers outwardly white, and lengthened cuneated tail.

L'Eclatant. *Levaill. ois.*

I TAKE the liberty of placing this bird, as well as some others described by Monsr. Levaillant, in the present genus, without enquiring with critical exactness into the strict propriety of their arrangement; it being impossible in a general work to be very minute in disquisitions of this nature; and indeed it must be observed once for all, that the vast increase of modern Ornithology renders the

exact boundaries of most of the established genera very difficult to ascertain. The size of the present bird seems equal to that of the Missel Thrush, and its colour as described in the specific character: the bill moderately strong, black, and coated with small plumes at the base: the legs black: the tail cuneated as in the Magpie: the length of the bird is about eleven inches. It is figured by Monsr. Levaillant from a specimen in a collection at Amsterdam, but the native country and history were unknown. Monsr. Levaillant however conjectures that it is an African bird.

RED-WINGED CROW.

Corvus rufipennis. *C. niger, alis caudaque cuneata viridi-nitentibus, remigibus primoribus rufis apice nigricantibus.*

Black Crow, with the wings and cuneated tail glossed with green, the greater quill-feathers rufous with blackish tips.

Le Roupenne. *Levaill. ois.*

African Thrush. *Lath. syn.*

Merle du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Pl. Enl.* 199.

This is the bird somewhat imperfectly described and figured in the works of Brisson and Buffon under the title of Merle and Jaunoir du Cape de Bonne Esperance; and is the African Thrush of Mr. Latham. Its size is similar to that of the immediately preceding species: the bill and legs are black: the irides hazel: the female is rather smaller than the male, of a more dusky colour, and with somewhat shorter tail; in this sex also

the head, neck, and upper part of the breast are greyish, with a black streak down the shaft of the feathers. These birds are very common at the Cape of Good Hope, flying in innumerable troops, and frequenting gardens, orchards, and vineyards, and committing great havock among the fruit. The territory of Constantia is, according to Levaillant, particularly infested by them: they assemble every evening about the rocks of that district, where they build among the crevices, placing their nests near each other. Near the river Gamtoo Monsr. Levaillant and his companions took above a thousand of their eggs at once, and found them excellent eating. The eggs are generally four or five, and sometimes six in number, and the major part of the females breed twice a year, so that the vast multiplication of the birds need not be wondered at. They are themselves a very delicate food, more especially during the fruit-season; and those which feed on grapes are the most excellent of all.

CARIBBEAN CROW.

Corvus Caribbæus. *C. ferrugineus subtus albus, collo cæruleo torque albo, uropygio luteo, rectricibus cæruleis albo variis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Ferruginous Crow, white beneath, with blue neck, surrounded by a white collar, yellow rump, and blue tail varied with white.

La Pie des Antilles. *Buff. ois.*

Persian Pie. *Will. orn.*

Caribbean Crow. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of a Magpie: bill and legs red: along the top of the head and neck a broad white stripe barred with black: the female differs in wanting this stripe, and in having the wing-coverts green instead of blue. Native of the Antilles.

Var. ?

Length one foot ten inches: bill red: head and neck dark purple, the former somewhat crested, and each feather tipped with grey as far as the hind-head: back brown; belly pale ash-colour: quills blueish on the outer edge: tail strongly cuneated, and tipped with white. This is the African Crow, No. 33, of Mr. Latham's Synopsis.

GOLDEN-GREEN CROW.

Corvus aureo-viridis. *C. aureo-viridis violaceo cupreoque nitens, cauda cuneata longissima.*

Gold-green Crow, with violet and copper-coloured glosses, and very long cuneated tail.

Merle à longue queue du Senegal. *Buff. ois.* *Pl. Enl.* 220.

Turdus æneus. *Lin. Gmel.*

Glossy Thrush. *Lath. syn.*

Le Vert-Doré. *Levaill. ois.*

This elegant bird is nearly of the size of a Jackdaw, but the tail is more than half as long again as the rest of the bird, measuring about fifteen inches in length: the general colour of the whole bird is a rich yellowish green, changing, according to the direction of the light, into a deep golden-green; the head, neck, and throat are dark-green, appearing blackish in some lights accompanied by a cast of violet: the wing coverts are each marked by a spot which in particular lights appears of a velvet-black colour, and as if embossed; but which totally disappear in a different light: the breast and under parts are glossed with copper-colour and violet; but the tail exhibits a greater variety of iridescent hues than any other part of the bird, and appears still more elegant by seeming traversed in particular views by numerous dusky undulations throughout its whole length: the bill and legs are black, and the irides reddish hazel-colour. This fine bird has long ago been imperfectly described by Brisson and Buffon, and figured, from a defective specimen, in the Planches

GOLDEN GREEN CROW

1808, Sep.r 1 London Published by G. Kearsley Fleet Street.

Enluminées. The female differs in being smaller than the male, and in having a shorter tail in proportion: its colours are also less brilliant. This beautiful species is of a gregarious nature, assembling in vast flocks, and alighting on such trees as afford the particular berries or fruits on which it delights to feed. It also feeds on worms and insects, and while running along the ground raises its tail in the manner of a Magpie. When a flight is settled, it continues in constant chatter, like a flight of Starlings. Monsr. Levaillant considers this as a migratory species, visiting various regions at particular seasons on account of particular berries and fruits. Monsr. Levaillant observed it in the country of the Namaquas.

ROSE-BELLIED CROW.

Corvus ventralis. *C. niger cæruleo nitens, abdomine roseo, cauda longissima cuneata.*

Black Crow, with blue glosses, rose-coloured abdomen, and very long cuneated tail.

La Pie à culotte de peau. *Levaill. ois.*

Size of a Blackbird, but with tail half as long again as the bird: colour glossy black, except on the abdomen, as expressed in the specific character: bill and legs black: one or two of the secondary quill-feathers edged with pale rufous or rose-colour: tail very strongly cuneated. Native, according to report, of the South-Sea islands: described and figured by Levaillant from a specimen in a Dutch collection.

WATTLED CROW.

Corvus caruneulatus. *C. griseo-fuscus, subtus albidus macula abdominali flava, collo utrinque caruncula descendente, cauda cuneata longissima.*

Grey-brown Crow, whitish beneath with yellow abdominal spot, a descending caruncle on each side of the neck, and very long cuneated tail.

Corvus paradoxus, Pie a pendeloques. *Daud. orn.*

LENGTH fifteen inches: bill black: legs grey: feathers about the cheeks downy: on each side the neck a cylindric pendent caruncle or wattle: throat white: on the belly a large spot of fine yellow: tail strongly cuneated, and each feather tipped with white. Described by Monsr. Daudin from a specimen in the Paris Museum. Said to be a native of New Zealand.

RED-LEGGED CROW.

Corvus Graculus. *C. violaceo-niger, rostro curvato pedibusque rubris.*

Violaceous-black Crow, with red curved bill, and red legs.

Corvus Graculus. *C. violaceo-nigricans, rostro pedibusque luteis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Coracias seu Pyrrhocorax, The Cornish Chough. *Will. orn.*

Red-Legged Crow. *Penn. Brit. Zool. Lath. syn.*

THE Red-legged Crow or Cornish Chough is about the size of a Jackdaw, but somewhat longer, usually measuring sixteen inches in length: its colour is a beautiful black, glossed with blue and

purple: the bill is rather long in proportion, more slender than in most of the Crow tribe, considerably curved, and of a bright orange-red colour: the legs are of similar colour, with black claws. This species is, in general, confined to the Southern parts of our own island, though it also occasionally occurs in some parts of Scotland and the Hebrides. It is observed principally to frequent the rocky coasts of those parts of the island in which it breeds, building its nest, according to Mr. Pennant, in high cliffs, ruined towers, &c. and laying four or five eggs of a white colour with dull yellow spots. It feeds on insects, worms, &c. as well as on various kinds of grain and berries. According to Scopoli, it is particularly fond of locusts and grasshoppers, and is observed to feed much on juniper-berries. Its general manners resemble those of the Jackdaw, being of a noisy and restless disposition. Its chief European residences are observed to be England, some of the Alpine regions, and the Dutchy of Carniola in Austria, where it is said sometimes to vary in having black legs; a particularity perhaps chiefly observed in the younger birds. In many parts of Asia and Africa it appears to be a bird of frequent occurrence.

ALPINE CROW.

Corvus Pyrrhocorax. *C. niger, rostro subcurvato luteo, pedibus nigris.*
Black Crow, with somewhat curved luteous bill and black legs.
Corvus Pyrrhocorax. *C. nigricans, rostro luteo, pedibus nigris.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*
Le Choucas des Alpes. *Buff. ois.* *Pl. enl.* 531.
Alpine Crow. *Lath. syn.*

Size of a Jackdaw: length fifteen inches: colour black, with the bill yellow, and the legs often, but not always, black: the bill is far shorter and less curved than that of the immediately preceding species or Cornish Chough, with which this bird seems to have been sometimes confounded. It is an inhabitant of the Alps, where it is said to live principally on grain, and to do considerable damage to the harvest. In voice and general manners it seems to resemble the preceding.

SIX-SHAFTED CROW.

Corvus sexsetaceus. *Corvus cristatus niger, rostro flavo, capite utrinque scapis tribus longissimis nudis.*
Black crested Crow, with yellow bill, and three very long naked shafts on each side the head.
Le Sicrin. *Levaill. ois.*

This, if a genuine species, is of the size and colour of the Alpine Crow, but has the head far-

nished with a pretty large recumbent crest not much unlike that of the Rose-coloured Ouzel: the edges of the crest are of a ferruginous cast, and on each side the head, immediately behind the eyes, are situated, three very long, naked, bristle-shaped shafts, the longest reaching beyond the end of the tail, the two others considerably shortening in proportion, the first or shortest measuring about seven inches. This bird is mentioned by Monsr. Levaillant under the title of *Sicrin*, and was by him described from a specimen in the hands of a dealer at Paris. Monsr. Sonnini however hints his suspicion that this bird may in reality be no other than a deceptive specimen of the Corvus Pyrrhocorax or Alpine Crow, disguised by the addition of the tuft, and of the six naked shafts inserted into the head.

CAYENNE RED-BILLED CROW.

Corvus affinis. *C. niger, tectricibus albo-nebulosis, subtus cinereus, rostro curvato rubro, pedibus fuscis.*

Black Crow, with the wing-coverts clouded with white, beneath cinereous, with red curved bill, and dusky legs.

Cayenne Red-Billed Crow. *Lath. syn.*

Described by Mr. Latham, from a specimen said to have been brought from Cayenne. Size that of a Missel Thrush: length eleven inches: colour similar to that of the Cornish Chough, but the under parts ash-coloured, and the wing-coverts mottled with white: bill similar both in shape and

colour to that of the Cornish Chough, resembling red sealing-wax: legs dusky; claws black. I do not find this bird repeated in the *Index Ornithologicus* of our incomparable ornithologist.

HERMIT CROW.

Corvus Eremita. *C. nigro-virescens, occipite subcristato, rostro pedibusque rubris.*

Greenish-black Crow, with subcristated hind-head, and red bill and legs.

Corvus Eremita. *C. virescens, capite flavescente, occipite subcristato, rostro pedibusque rubris. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Corvus sylvaticus. *Gesner.*

Hermit Crow. *Lath. syn.*

This species, which seems to be still very imperfectly known, is described by Aldrovandus, from Gesner, and from him thus detailed by Willughby. "Our Wood-Crow is of the bigness of a Hen, black all the body over, if you behold it at a distance; but if you view it near at hand, especially in the sun, the black seems to be mingled with green. Its feet are almost like a hen's but longer: its toes divided: its tail not long. It hath a crest hanging down backwards from the head, which I know not whether it be in all birds of this sort, and always. Its bill is red, long, and fit to thrust into the narrow chinks and holes of the earth, trees, walls, and rocks, to fetch out grubs and insects lurking there, upon which it feeds. Its legs are long, and of a dark red. I hear that

it feeds upon grasshoppers, crickets, little fishes, and frogs. It builds for the most part in the high walls of demolished or ruinous towers, which are common in the mountainous parts of Switzerland. In the stomach of one dissected, besides other insects I sometimes found very many of those which eat the roots of corn, especially millet. The French call them *Curtillas*, our countrymen the Germans *Tuaren*, from the size of their feet, (as I conjecture.) They eat also those grubs of which the May-Flies are bred. They fly very high: they lay two or three eggs. The first of all, (as far as I know,) fly away about the beginning of June, if I be not mistaken. Their young, taken out of the nest before they can fly, may easily be fed, and made so tame as to fly out into the fields, and return of their own accord. The young ones are commended for good meat, and counted a dainty: their flesh is sweet, and their bones tender Those that take them out of the nest are wont to leave one in each, that they may the more willingly return the following year. They are called by our countrymen *Waldrapp*, that is Wood-Crows, because they are wont to live in woody, mountainous, and desert places, where they build in rocks or old forsaken towers; wherefore they are also called *Steinrapp*, and elsewhere, in Bavaria and Stiria, *Clausrapp*, from the rocks or craggs and straits between mountains, which the Germans call *Clausen*, that is, enclosed places, wherein they build their nests."

Mr. Willughby imagined this bird to be no

other than the Cornish Chough, but Mr. Ray observes that the crest and size of the bird forbid that supposition. In the Ornithology of Monsr. Daudin, we are informed that the very old birds are bare on the head, and Mr. Latham observes that the young are also said to be destitute of the crest, from which circumstance both the young and very old birds have sometimes been called *Bald Crows.*

BLUE-TAILED CROW.

Corvus cyanurus. *C. castaneus, subtus flavus cæruleo lineatus, capite nigro fasciato, fascia pectorali transversa caudaque cæruleis.*

Chesnut Crow, beneath yellow lineated with blue, the head banded with black, the tail and transverse pectoral band blue.

Turdus cyanurus. Blue-Tailed Thrush. *Lath. ind. orn. & Syn.*

Merle de la Guiane. *Pl. Enl.* 355.

A MOST beautiful species; of a size somewhat larger than a Blackbird, and of a moderately stout form: bill and legs brown: body above chesnut-coloured, with blackish wings, the coverts tipped with white: along the head three longitudinal broad black stripes. Native of South America, particularly of Guiana, where however it is considered as a rare bird. It is extremely well figured in the Planches Enluminées.

BLUE-TAILED CROW

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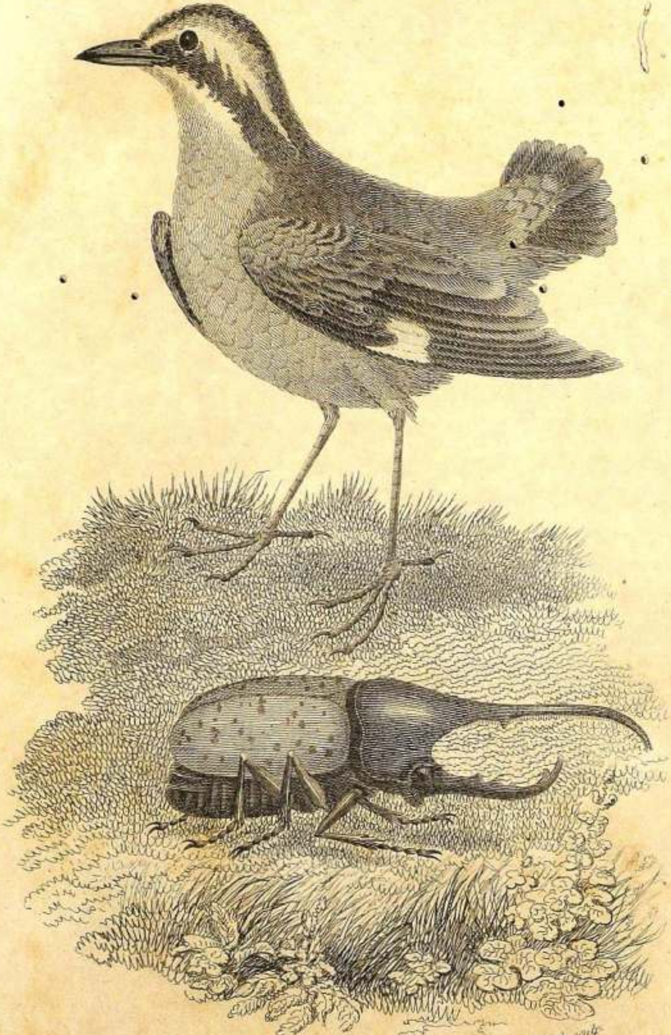

Heath sculp.

SHORT-TAILED CROW.

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SHORT-TAILED CROW.

Corvus brachyurus. *C. viridis, subtus luteus, capite nigro-trifasciato, humeris tectricibusque caudæ cæruleis, crisso rubro.*

Green Crow, luteous beneath, with three black stripes on the head, blue shoulders and tail-coverts, and red vent.

Corvus brachyurus. *C. viridis, subtus lineisque capitis fulvescentibus, alis macula alba. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Short-tailed Pye. *Edwards. pl. 324.*

Merle de Bengale, des Philippines, des Moluques. *Pl. Enl.* 258. 89. 257.

Short-Tailed Crow. *Lath. syn.*

A VERY beautiful bird, though not elegant in point of shape, the body appearing thick, and the tail disproportionately short: size that of a Blackbird: bill reddish brown; legs reddish: the back and greater wing-coverts are of a fine dark grass-green: the greater quill-feathers black, with a white bar across their lower part, forming a white spot on the wing: the smaller wing-coverts and those of the tail are of a bright pale blue, similar to that on the back of a Kingfisher: the under parts of the bird are pale orange-buff or luteous, the lower part of the abdomen and vent-feathers bright red: along the head run three broad longitudinal black stripes, one on the top, and one on each side, continued along the neck: the side-stripe is bounded above and beneath by a white edge; so that the cheeks are thus striped by three colours, viz. black, white, and yellowish-buff; the tail is very short and of a black colour with green tips. This species is a native of Ceylon and the Molucca isles, and is observed to run into several

varieties, of which the most remarkable has the head and neck entirely black, without any appearance of stripes.

LONG-LEGGED CROW.

Corvus grallarius. *C. rufo-fuscus, subtus pallidior, occipite cinereo, cruribus elongatis, cauda brevissima.*

Rufous-brown Crow, paler beneath, with cinereous hind-head, lengthened legs, and extremely short tail.

Le Roi des Fourmilliers. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 702.

Turdus grallarius. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Turdus Rex. *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel.*

King-Thrush. *Lath. syn.*

Size of a Missel Thrush, but shorter, the tail being hardly an inch in length: bill strong, short, and of a brown colour: legs long, bare a little above the knees, and of reddish flesh-colour: whole plumage ferruginous brown, paler beneath, where the feathers are slightly undulated by dark edges: on the upper parts the wings and tail incline most to rufous: the back part of the head is ash-coloured, and on each side the throat runs a somewhat interrupted white bar or stripe to some little distance down the neck: on the middle of the breast is also a subtriangular white patch or spot, and the forehead is marked by several small white specks. This species is a native of Guiana in South America, and is said to be principally observed in the neighbourhood of ant-hills, feeding chiefly on ants, and being a bird of a very solitary nature. The female is rather larger than the male.

Heath sculp.

LONG-LEGGED CROW.

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CORACIAS. ROLLER.

Generic Character.

Rostrum cultratum, apice incurvatum, basi pennis denudatum.	*Bill* nearly strait, bending a little towards the end, cultrated at the edges.
	Nostrils narrow, naked.
Lingua cartilaginea, bifida.	*Tongue* cartilaginous, bifid.
Pedes ambulatorii.	*Legs* generally short: toes divided to their origin, three forwards and one backwards.

THE genus Coracias is in general distinguished by peculiar elegance and splendor of colours. In some species the tail is nearly even, the exterior feather on each side extending very little beyond the rest; while in others it is lengthened to a very considerable distance, rendering the tail strongly forked. It happens however, somewhat unfortunately for the exact discrimination of the species, that some of the long-tailed division, in their less advanced period of growth, have the tail nearly even; the lengthening of the side-feathers not taking place till the birds have attained their full perfection of plumage. It may also be strongly suspected that in some species the males and females may differ in this respect; and hence a very excusable uncertainty must continue to per-

vade this beautiful genus, which nothing but a long and perfect acquaintance with the respective birds in all their stages of growth in their native regions can entirely elucidate. In their manners they are, in general, allied to the granivorous and insectivorous part of the Crow tribe, and only one species, the Coracias garrula or Common Roller, has yet been discovered as a native of any part of Europe.

GARRULOUS ROLLER.

Coracias garrula. *C. thalassina, cauda subintegra, alis cæruleo thalassino nigroque variis, dorso testaceo, uropygio cæruleo.*

Sea-green Roller, with nearly even tail, wings varied with blue, sea-green, and black, testaceous back, and blue rump.

Coracias garrula. *C. cærulea, dorso rubro, remigibus nigris. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Cornix cærulea. *Gesn. Aldr. Raj. av.*

The Roller. *Will. orn. Ray syn. Edwards. pl.* 109.

Garrulous Roller. *Lath. syn.* Roller. *Penn. Brit. Zool. append.*

Le Rollier. *Briss. orn. Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 486.

The common or European Roller is about the size of a Jay, and is a bird of an elegant shape: the bill is black; the orbits of the eyes bare, and beyond each eye is a small bare spot or tubercle: the head, neck, breast, and under parts are of a light blueish or sea-green colour, the feathers of the neck and breast marked by a pale streak down the shaft of each: the shoulders or parts invested by the smaller wing-coverts are of a rich ultra-

Owen sculp.

GARRULOUS ROLLER

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marine blue; the larger coverts bright sea-green; the lower part of the smaller wing-feathers ultramarine blue, forming a moderately large patch of that colour on the middle of the wing; the remaining part of the wing black: the back and scapular-feathers testaceous or pale chesnut; the rump ultramarine blue, and the tail dull green, the two exterior feathers, which generally exceed the rest about half an inch in length, tipped with black, the black tip being blue beneath, as are also the black ends of the wing-feathers: the legs are rather short and of a dull reddish-brown colour. In some individuals the back is of a brighter or redder cast than in others, and the tail sometimes appears nearly even at the end. This beautiful bird is found in many parts of Europe, but has very rarely made its appearance in England, and that only from some accidental circumstance attending its migration from other parts. In some parts of Germany it is said to be not uncommon, as well as in Italy, Spain, and France. It has even been observed in so northern a region as Sweden, but, in general it appears to be most frequent in the warmer parts of the Old Continent, and particularly in Africa. It is said to build in woods, and to feed in the manner of the Rook, on worms, grain, and roots. Its note is loud and chattering, from whence is supposed to be derived its name.

INDIAN ROLLER.

Coracias Indica. *C. antice dorsoque ferruginea, pileo viridi-cæruleo, alis caudaque æquali cæruleo & thalassino variis.*

Roller ferruginous in front and on the back, with blue-green crown, wings and tail varied with deep-blue and sea-green; the latter even at the end.

Coracias Indica. *C. cærulea, antice testacea, pileo viridi. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Coracias Bengalensis.? *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Blue Jay from the East-Indies. *Edwards. pl.* 326.

Le Cuit, ou Rollier de Mindanao. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 285.

The Indian Roller. *Naturalists' Miscellany. vol.* 8. *pl.* 273.

Indian Roller. *Lath. syn.*

Bengal Roller. *Lath. syn.*

This species is remarkable for the peculiarly rich and vivid appearance of its colours. In size it is nearly equal to the Common Roller: the crown of the head is greenish blue; the remainder, with the back, scapulars, neck, and breast fine pale ferruginous, the feathers of the throat and upper part of the breast each marked by a paler streak down the shaft, and in some specimens a slight cast of violet-colour is diffused over this part: the belly, thighs, and vent are sea-green: the whole wing is varied with deep and light blue; the former possessing the shoulders, middle, and tips, while the intermediate parts are filled by the latter; thus dividing the wing into five alternate regions or bands of deep and light blue; the deep or predominating colour being the richest smalt-blue, while the paler or middle part

is a most brilliant blue-green, changing, according to the direction of the light, into pure pale blue, and forming a wonderfully fine contrast with the deep blue before described: the tail is of the same vivid appearance as the wings, the rump and upper division being deep-blue, the middle part pale or greenish-blue, and the tips deep-blue: the two middle feathers alone are dull green or sub-olivaceous: the tail is also perfectly even in this species, the two exterior feathers not projecting in the least degree beyond the rest: the bill is black, and the legs reddish brown. This bird is a native of many parts of India and the Indian islands, and appears to have been unnecessarily divided by Linnæus and others into two species, under the names of Coracias Indica and Bengalensis.

Var.?

Size of the Common Roller; general colour rufous, tinged with green on the back, and inclining to red beneath, with a longitudinal white streak on each feather: wings dull pale green: quills sky-blue: tail rufous-brown, rather long, but even at the end: bill black: legs dusky: head rufous, with a whitish mixture in front. Observed in Senegal by Monsr. Geoffrey de Villeneuve, and in Caffraria by Monsr. Levaillant. Mr. Latham considers it as the Bengal Roller in a young or unadvanced state.

WHITE-FRONTED ROLLER.

Coracias albifrons. *C. thalassina, fronte alba, dorso & scapularibus ferrugineis, humeris remigibus uropygioque cæruleis, cauda longissime forficata.*

Sea-green Roller, with the front white, the back and scapulars ferruginous, the shoulders, quill-feathers, and rump blue, and the tail forked to a great extent.

Coracias Senegala. Senegal Roller. *Lath. ind. orn. & syn.*

Rollier du Senegal. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 326.

Swallow-tailed Indian Roller. *Edwards. pl.* 327.

Coracias Abyssinica. Abyssinian Roller. *Lath. ind. orn. & syn.*

Rollier d'Abyssinie. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 626.

Sheregrig. *Bruce's Travels. Append. p.* 182.

The size of this elegant species is rather less than that of a Jay; the colours as particularized in the specific character: the two long tail-feathers extend to the distance of five inches beyond the rest, the whole projecting part being of a fine deep blue colour: the bill is black, and the legs reddish brown. This species, like the preceding, seems to have been unnecessarily described under two different titles, and considered as constituting two distinct species, but it is impossible to collate the descriptions and figures of authors without supposing that the Abyssinian and Senegal Rollers are in reality the same.

Mr. Bruce, in the Appendix to his travels, has described and figured this species under the title of *Sheregrig*. "Its belly," says he, "and inside of its wings are of a most beautiful pale blue: the

shoulder or top of its wings a dark blue: the middle of the wing is traversed by a band of light blue: the extremity of the wing, and the largest feathers are of a dark blue: the two feathers of its tail, here broad, are of a light blue, but the long rp single ones are of a dark blue, like the tips wings: its bill is strong and well made, and pencil of hairs as well as whiskers: round where the beak joins the head the feathers are white: the eye black and well proportioned, surrounded by a flame-coloured iris: the back is of a very light brown inclining to cream-colour, and of a cast of red: the feet are flesh-coloured and scaly, and have three toes before and one behind, each with a sharp claw."

Mr. Bruce adds, that the Abyssinian Roller of the Planches Enluminées was figured from the specimen which he himself presented to the Count de Buffon, but complains that it by no means expresses with sufficient elegance either the form or colours of the bird.

ANGOLA ROLLER.

Coracias Angolensis. *C. violaceo-cærulescens, capite colloque supra viridibus, dorso ferrugineo, alis cæruleis, cauda longissi[illegible] forficatâ.*

Violaceo-cærulescent Roller, with the top of the head [illegible] upper part of the neck green, the back ferrugino[illegible] wings blue, and the tail forked to a great extent.

Coracias caudata. *C. subfulva, subtus cærulescens, collo subtus violaceo pallido striato, rectricibus extimis longissimis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le Rollier d'Angola. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 88.

Long-Tailed Roller. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of a Jay: colours as expressed in the specific character: shafts of the throat and breast-feathers pale: wings very deep blue on the shoulders and quill-feathers, the larger coverts paler or blue-green, the disposition of colours being the same as in the White-Fronted Roller but darker: the two middle tail-feathers dusky, with a cast of green; the two exterior feathers projecting in the form of two narrow plumes in the same proportion as in the former species: the legs are grey, and the bill blackish. Native of Angola.

ANGOLA ROLLER

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CRIMSON ROLLER

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CRIMSON ROLLER.

Coracias militaris. *C. phœnicea, remigibus caudaque nigris.*
Crimson Roller, with black wings and tail.
Coracias militaris. Crimson Roller. *Museum Leverianum. No. 2. pl. 3.*
Le Grand Cotinga. *Levaill. ois. Amer. & Ind.*

This highly beautiful bird is scarcely inferior in size to a Crow, and is entirely of the richest and deepest crimson, except on the wings and tail, which are black: the edge of the shoulder is covered by a few whitish plumes, and the vent is of similar colour: the feathers on the whole bird, except on the wings and tail, are of a fibrous and silky texture, and on the back part of the head are lengthened into a slight crest: the tail-coverts are also extended to some length over the base of that part, and the hypochondrial or side feathers are of a similar nature: the bill is orange-coloured, the legs short and black. Monsr. Levaillant has given an excellent plate of this bird in his work entitled *Histoire Naturelle d'oiseaux nouveaux et rares de l'Amerique et des Indes.* Monsr. Levaillant considers it as a species of Ampelis, and it is remarkable that I myself, in the short description given in the Museum Leverianum, have observed that it may perhaps with equal propriety be referred to the genus Ampelis as to that of Coracias. Mr. Latham however, in his second supplement, has considered it as a species of Roller. It is a South-American bird, and is a native of Cayenne and

Surinam, where it is said to inhabit retired woods, and to be of a very wild nature, feeding on fruits and berries. Monsr. Levaillant is of opinion, from considering the structure of the bill, and the bristles with which its base is beset, that it also feeds on insects. The female, according to Levaillant, differs in being grey-brown, with white abdomen.

BLACK ROLLER.

Coracias nigra. *C. latirostris corpore toto artubusque nigris, cauda longiore. Lath. ind. orn.* Black Roller. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

Broad-billed Roller entirely black, with longish tail.

Length sixteen inches: bill strong and broad, and a little curved at the tip: tail seven inches in length. Native place unknown. Mentioned by Mr. Latham, from a specimen in the British Museum.

BLUE-STRIPED ROLLER.

Coracias striata. *C. cæruleo-atra, striis virescenti-cæruleis, rostro cauda pedibusque nigris. Lath. ind. orn.*

Blue-black Roller, with blue-green streaks, and black bill, tail, and legs.

Blue-striped Roller. *Lath. syn.*

Length eight inches: bill three quarters of an inch long, and bent at the tip: the female is of a

cinereous colour, with the tail plain grey, and the wing-coverts and quills black with cinereous edges. Native of New Caledonia.

GREY-TAILED ROLLER.

Coracias vagabunda. *C. capite colloque nigris, corpore supra ferrugineo-fusco subtus cinereo, alis medio albis, cauda longissima cuneiformi grisea apice nigra.*

Roller with the head and neck black, the body above ferruginous-brown, ash-coloured beneath, the wings white in the middle, and the tail very long, cuneiform, grey, with a black tip.

Grey-Tailed Roller. *Lath. syn.*

Described by Mr. Latham from a drawing: size of a Jay: length seventeen inches: bill black: legs cinereous. Native of India.

BLACK-HEADED ROLLER.

Coracias melanocephala. *C. cæruleo-purpurea, capite colloque nigris, corpore subtus albo, remigibus fuscis, cauda cuneiformi apice alba. Lath. ind. orn.*

Blueish-purple Roller, white beneath, with black head and neck, and cuneiform tail with white tip.

Black-Headed Roller. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

Described from a drawing: size of a Jay: bill and legs red: hind-head greyish: two middle tail-feathers blue, the rest purplish, and all tipped with white. Supposed to be a native of China.

CAFFRARIAN ROLLER.

Coracias Caffra. *C. cærulea, remigibus margine exteriore luteis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Blue Roller, with the exterior margin of the wing-feathers luteous.

Cape Roller. *Lath. syn.*

Blue and green Daw. *Edwards. pl.* 320. ???

THIS species seems to be known only from the short Linnæan description above quoted; to which however Linnæus adds that the female is of a blueish black colour, and that the bird is an inhabitant of Ethiopia.

FAIRY ROLLER.

Coracias Puella. *C. cærulea, collo antice & lateribus, pectore, abdomine, tectricibus alarum majoribus, remigibusque nigris. Lath. ind. orn.*

Blue Roller, with the fore-part and sides of the neck, the breast and abdomen, the larger wing-coverts and quills black.

Fairy Roller. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of a Jackdaw, and a very beautiful bird: bill black, strong, curved at the tip, and furnished with hairs at the base: legs black: on each wing are three small blue spots: the tail is of a dull blue, but the blue on the other parts is remarkably vivid. Native of India, where it is said to be known by the name of the blue Fairy-Bird.

MEXICAN ROLLER.

Coracias Mexicana. *C. ex rufo grisea, subtus et alis dilute griseis, flammeo admisto. Lin. Gmel.*

Rufous-grey Roller, with the wings and under parts paler and mixed with flame-colour.

Merula Mexicana. *Seb.* 1. *t.* 64. *f.* 5.

Mexican Roller. *Lath. syn.*

This species, known only from the description and figure of Seba, is said to be considerably larger than a Thrush, and of the colour mentioned in the above specific character: the bill and legs are pale brown. It is a native of Mexico.

On referring to Seba, it does not appear clearly that those who have described the bird from that work have given the true sense of the description, which, as it is very short, I shall here subjoin.

"Aves istæ, obscure griseæ, ex ruffo relucent. Subtus dilute grisea, flammæ quasi æmula, regnat variegatio; qualis et omnem alarum superficiem ornat. Turdos nostrates magnitudine multum superant, rostroque in omnem dimensionem grandiore gaudent."

CAYENNE ROLLER.

Coracias Cayana. *C. fusco-virescens, subtus cinerea, gula albida vitta utrinque descendente nigra, cauda subcuneata.*

Greenish-brown Roller, cinereous beneath, with whitish throat marked on each side by a descending black stripe, and subcuneated tail.

Le Griverd, ou Rolle de Cayenne. *Buff. ois.*

Le Griverd de Cayenne. *Pl. Enl.* 616.

Cayenne Roller. *Lath. syn.*

Length about nine inches: bill rather strong, and of a reddish colour: legs of moderate length, and of a pale grey colour. Native of Cayenne.

STRIATED ROLLER.

Coracias striata. *C. corpore nigro striato, supra olivaceo, subtus albo, alis albidis, remigibus nigris, cauda elongata cinerea.*

Olive-coloured Roller, white beneath, streaked both above and below with black; the wings whitish with black quill-feathers; the tail lengthened and cinereous.

Striated Roller. *Lath. syn. suppl.* 2.

Length fifteen inches: bill flesh-colour: legs black: tongue bristly at the end. Native of New South Wales.

HAIRY ROLLER.

Coracias crinita. *C. testacea, striis longitudinalibus albis, plumis laxis elongatis, dorso fusco, remigibus caudaque cæruleis.*
Testaceous Roller, with longitudinal white streaks, lax lengthened plumes, brown back, and blue quill and tail-feathers.
Hairy Roller. *Lath. syn. suppl.* 2.

Size uncertain: described by Mr. Latham from a drawing in the possession of Mr. Woodford.

RED-BREASTED ROLLER.

Coracias scutata. *C. nigra, jugulo pectoreque coccineis. Museum Leverianum. p.* 197.
Black Roller, with crimson throat and breast. *Museum Leverianum. No.* 4. *p.* 199.
Red-Breasted Roller. *Lath. syn. suppl.* 2.

This was first described and figured in the work entitled *Museum Leverianum.* I shall therefore repeat my former description. This bird, in its general appearance and colour, bears a striking resemblance to the Muscicapa rubricollis or Purple-Throated Flycatcher*, but is considerably superior in size, being not much smaller than a Crow. Its colour is a uniform black, with a slight blueish gloss on the back and wings: the beak is black, strong, broadish at the base, and slightly notched or emarginated at the tip; the lower mandible is

* Muscicapa porphyrobroncha, Nat. Misc. Le Piauhau. Levaill. Ois. Amer.

of a palish colour towards the point: on each side of the upper mandible are seven vibrissæ or hairs, which are of a flattened form at their lower part, and rise upwards in a curved direction: the fore-part of the neck, from about half an inch below the beak, to the bottom of the breast, is of a very rich bright scarlet, which colour, at the lower part of the breast sinks into deep ferruginous, and is continued in a broken or interrupted band down the beginning of the abdomen: the tail consists of twelve feathers, and is slightly rounded at the extremity, the two exterior feathers being shorter than the others by about half an inch: the legs are rather short, moderately stout, and black; the claws strong; that of the back toe larger than the rest. The native region of this bird is not certainly known, but it is supposed to belong to South-America.

PACIFIC ROLLER.

Coracias pacifica. *C. viridis, capite castaneo, gula nigra, alis cæruleis remigibus basi albis, cauda cæruleo-nigricante.*

Green Roller, with chesnut head, black throat, blue wings with the quills white at their base, and blue-black tail.

Coracias pacifica. Pacific Roller. *Lath. ind. orn. suppl. Syn. suppl. 2. addend.*

Length nine inches: bill and legs red. Native of New Holland.

DOCILE ROLLER.

Coracias docilis. *C. albo-rufescens, subtus ferruginea, remigibus primoribus albo nigroque dimidiatis, cauda nigra apice alba.*

Rufescent-white Roller, beneath ferruginous, with the primary quill-feathers half black, half white, and the tail black with white tip.

Coracias docilis. *Daudin. orn.*

Size of a Jackdaw: bill and legs yellow: claws flesh-coloured. Native of the Northern parts of Asia; said to be of a very docile disposition in a state of captivity, readily imitating the sounds which it happens to hear.

ORIENTAL ROLLER.

Coracias orientalis. *C. latirostris olivacea, remigibus thalassino cæruleoque variis, gula caudaque integræ basi cæruleis.*

Green Roller, with the quill-feathers varied with sea-green and blue, the throat and base of the tail blue.

Le Rollier des Indes. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 613.

Size of a Jay: length ten inches and a half: shape rather heavy: bill dull yellow, short, and broad at the base: colour of the bird green-brown, or deep blackish olive: throat, for a small distance below the beak, blue with pale shafts: abdomen and vent blue-green: wings coloured as in the generality of Rollers, viz. deep blue, with a sea-green middle bar, and black tips: base of the tail deep blue; remainder black: legs brown: wings

reaching to the tip of the tail: described by Buffon, and figured in the Planches Enluminées. Native of the East Indies.

MADAGASCAR ROLLER.

Coracias Madagascariensis. *C. latirostris purpureo-ferruginea, remigibus primoribus cæruleis, cauda æquali thalassina apice purpureo-nigricante.*

Broad-billed purple-ferruginous Roller, with the greater quill-feathers blue, the tail even, with purplish-black tip.

Le Rollier de Madagascar. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 501.

Madagascar Roller. *Lath. syn.*

A BEAUTIFUL species, though, like the preceding, of a less elegant shape than some others of the genus: length about ten inches: colour above purple ferruginous, brighter or more inclining to blossom-colour beneath: quill-feathers blue-black or extremely deep blue: rump, vent, and tail, blue-green, tipped with purple blue and black: bill dull yellow, short, and broad at the base: legs reddish brown. This seems to have been first described by Buffon, or at least by Montbeillard, who perhaps was not very correct in his account, since he describes the quill-feathers as black, while in the Planches Enluminées they are represented deep-blue, as, in all probability, they really are.

AFRICAN ROLLER.

Coracias Afra. *C. latirostris ferruginea, subtus cæruleo-rosacea, remigibus cæruleis, rectricibus thalassinis apice cæruleo-nigricantibus.*

Broad-billed ferruginous Roller, lilac-coloured beneath, with blue wings, and sea-green tail with blue-black tip.

African Roller. *Lath. syn. Nat. Misc. vol.* 11. *pl.* 401.

THIS is greatly allied to the preceding; so much so as to make it almost doubtful whether it may not be a sexual difference or a variety of the immediately preceding: its size however is rather smaller, measuring only about eight inches and a half: bill very stout and bent at the tip; its colour dull yellow: plumage on the upper parts pale cinnamon or rufous brown: on the under pale reddish lilac: vent pale blue-green: quills deep blue; the margins of the inner webs and the tips black: tail blue-green with black tip; the two middle feathers dark olive with black tip.

BLUE ROLLER.

Coracias cærulea. *C. supra viridi-cærulea, subtus ferruginea, alis apice nigris.*

Blue-green Roller, ferruginous beneath, with the tips of the wings black.

Blue Roller. *Lath. syn.*

THE length of this, according to Mr. Latham, is eight inches: bill dusky: upper parts of the

plumage pale glossy blue-green, except the tips of the wings, which are black: the under parts ferruginous.

ULTRAMARINE ROLLER.

Coracias vivida. *C. cærulea tota vividissima. Lath. ind. orn.*
Roller entirely of the most vivid blue.
Ultramarine Roller. *Lath. syn.*

The length of this is said by Mr. Latham to be eight inches: the bill as in the immediately preceding: the whole plumage of a rich glossy ultramarine blue, equal to the richest satin in lustre. Native place unknown.

Both this and the preceding are described by Mr. Latham from specimens then in the British Museum. The specimens were perhaps in a mutilated state, and may have been since destroyed.

It is certain that those which appear to have been often considered as the above Rollers of Mr. Latham are no other than species of the genus Alcedo or Kingfisher, the one being the Alcedo atricapilla or Black-capped Kingfisher, and the other the Alcedo Smyrnensis var. γ, or Bengal Kingfisher, both birds of peculiarly brilliant plumage.

Two or three other birds, arranged by Mr. Latham and some others among the Rollers, I consider as having a greater alliance to different genera, in which they will be stationed in the course of the present work.

ORIOLUS. ORIOLE.

Generic Character.

Rostrum conicum, convexum, acutissimum, rectum, mandibula superiore paulo longiore, obsolete emarginata.	*Bill* conical, convex, very sharp-pointed, strait: the upper mandible a trifle longer than the lower, and obscurely emarginated.
Lingua bifida, acuta.	*Tongue* bifid, sharp.
Pedes ambulatorii.	*Feet* formed for walking.

BY far the major part of the species belonging to this numerous genus are natives of the American Continent. Some species are of a gregarious and others of a solitary cast. They feed on various kinds of fruit, grain, and insects; are of a restless and noisy disposition, and are remarkable for the structure of their nest, which in some species hangs from the branch to which it is attached, and in others is sewed or fastened with peculiar art beneath the surface of some very large leaf.

GOLDEN ORIOLE.

Oriolus Galbula. *O. luteus, loris alis caudaque nigris, rectricibus apice flavis.*

Gold-yellow Oriole, with black lores, wings and tail, the latter yellow at the tip.

Oriolus Galbula. *O. luteus, loris artubusque nigris. rectricibus exterioribus postice flavis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Coracias Oriolus. *Lin. Faun. Suec.*

Oriolus. *Gesn. av.* 713. *Briss. av.* 2. *p.* 380.

Chlorion. *Gesn. av.* 261.

Galbula, seu Picus nidum suspendens. *Raii syn.*

The Witwall. *Will. orn.*

The Golden Thrush. *Edw. pl.* 185.

Golden Oriole. *Lath. syn. Penn. Brit. Zool.*

Le Loriot. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 26.

THE Golden Oriole, or, as it has been sometimes named, the Golden Thrush, is one of the most beautiful of the European birds, and, during the summer months, is an inhabitant of many of the temperate and warmer parts of the Continent; but has very rarely been observed in our own country. In some parts of France it is not uncommon. Its size is that of the Common Thrush, and its colour a very fine bright golden yellow, except the wings and tail, which are black, but the quill-feathers and some of the larger coverts are tipped with yellow; the latter forming a small yellow spot on the edge of the wing: the tail is black, but all the feathers, except the two middle ones, are tipped, for about a third part of their length, with yellow: the irides are red: the bill is brownish-red, and between the bill and eye is a black stripe: the

GOLDEN ORIOLE

1808 Sep.r 1 London Published by G. Kearsley Fleet Street.

legs are brown. The female is of a yellowish olive-colour, paler or more inclining to a whitish cast beneath, where it is also varied by scattered longitudinal dusky streaks: the wings and tail are darker than the rest of the plumage, and the latter tipped with yellow, as in the male. The males of the first year resemble the females, and do not arrive at their full perfection of colour till they are two years old.

The best figures of this species yet extant are those of Edwards and the Planches Enluminées, both of which express with great correctness the elegant shape and plumage of the bird: the latter is copied into the present work.

The Golden Oriole is remarkable for constructing its nest upon a different principle from those of the generality of European birds, supporting it only by the edge or rim, so that it bears the appearance of a shallow purse or basket. For this purpose the bird selects the forked extremity of some slender branch, and wreathing the two forks round with straws, grasses, or other vegetable fibres proper for the purpose, at length connects the two extremities of the fork in order to form the verge of the nest; then, continuing the straws from the one side to the other, giving the whole a proper depth, and crossing and interweaving them as the work proceeds, forms the general basket or concavity, which is afterwards thickened with the stems of the finer grasses, intermixed with mosses and lichens, and lastly lined with still finer materials, as the silken bags of the chrysalides of

moths, the egg-bags of spiders, feathers, &c. &c. The bird is observed to build generally in high trees, but to place the nest in rather a low part of the tree: the usual number of eggs is four or five, and their colour dull white, with numerous dark specks. The young are fed with insects, and particularly with caterpillars: the parents are observed to be unusually assiduous in the care of their young, and have even been known to assault with great violence those who have disturbed them during this occupation. The young associate with the parents long after their full growth, and even till the succeeding year; or at least, till the next breeding-time; for this species is observed, in some seasons, to breed twice a year. The Golden Oriole is of a migratory nature, and in the island of Malta is observed to make its annual appearance in the month of September, in its passage to more southern regions; returning in spring, the same way, to its more northern residences: it is also observed in the neighbourhood of Constantinople in spring, departing in September. It may therefore be supposed to spend the winter in Asia and Africa, and to pass the summer in Europe.

It has been before observed that the young are chiefly fed on caterpillars and other insects; but the bird in its full-grown state feeds also on fruits of various kinds, and particularly on cherries, figs, and grapes, and is itself considered in many places as a delicate article of food. Its note is loud and piercing, and has by some been compared to its modern French name, which is *Loriot*. In the

work of Giraldus Cambrensis* mention is made of a bird called *Aureolus*, which may perhaps be intended for the present species, and which might have appeared in the principality of Wales more frequently in those times than at present.

Var.?

BLACK-HEADED ORIOLE.

Oriolus melanocephalus. Lin. This, which is described and figured by Edwards, under the title of the Black-Headed Indian Icterus, differs in having the whole head and throat black, the greater quills black, longitudinally streaked with yellow; the tail and bill reddish, and the legs dusky. It is a native of Madras.

Var.?

MOTTLED ORIOLE.

THIS is also described and figured by Edwards, under the title of Yellow Indian Starling; and is of the size of a Jay, with the top of the head black, the throat spotted with black, and the body yellow, variegated with black; the upper and under tail-coverts the same, and the wing-coverts, quills, and tail blackish. Inhabits Madras.

* This author relates, that when himself and his attendants were passing along a deep and irregular valley between Caernarvon and Bangor, they heard, in an adjoining wood, the bird called *Aureolus* from the golden colour of its plumage, and which, at certain seasons, utters a sweet whistling note instead of a song. See Hoare's Giraldus Cambrensis. vol. 2. chap. 6.

Var.?

CHINESE ORIOLE.

Oriolus Chinensis. Lin. This is rather larger than the preceding, but is coloured in a similar manner, except that the head is marked by a black horse-shoe-shaped patch or cowl, passing from eye to eye over the crown: the forehead being yellow: the wing-coverts are also yellow instead of black, and the bill is of the same colour; the legs black. Inhabits China and Cochinchina, and is figured in the Planches Enluminées, No. 570.

Var.?

INDIAN ORIOLE.

This is the Chlorio Indicus of Aldrovandus, and differs but little from the last mentioned, except that the horse-shoe patch on the head is blueish, and the black longitudinal spots on the wings, as well as the transverse bar of the tail, which is yellow, are of that colour. Native of the East Indies.

CACIQUE ORIOLE.

Oriolus Cacicus. *O. niger, dorso postico, mucula tectricum, basique rectricum luteis.*

Black Oriole, with the lower part of the back, spot on the wing-coverts, and base of the tail-feathers yellow.

Oriolus Persicus. *Lin.*

Cassicus luteus. *Briss. ois.*

Pica Persica Aldrovandi. *Raii syn.*

The Persian Pie. *Will. orn. p.* 132.

Black and Yellow Daw of Brasil. *Edwards. pl.* 319.

Le Cassique jaune du Bresil. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 184.

Black and Yellow Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

The size of this species exceeds that of a Blackbird, and the colour is glossy black, sometimes accompanied by a cast of violet: the wings are marked by a large yellow spot, formed by the edges of the greater coverts: the rump and base of the tail, except on the two middle feathers, are also yellow, and the legs black. It is a native of many parts of South-America, but particularly of Cayenne, and is of a gregarious disposition, resembling in that respect the Rooks of Europe, great numbers building near each other, so that it is said no less than four hundred nests have been seen on the same tree: these nests are extremely curious, being shaped like an alembic, and about eighteen inches in length: the upper part, by which it is fastened to the branch, is of a compact substance, the lower or purse forming the true nest: the whole is composed of dried grasses, and the fibres of the parasitic plant called Tillandsia usne-

oides, which fibres, in their dry state, bear a near resemblance to horse-hair, which is also sometimes mixed in the composition.

This species is of a prolific nature, and is said sometimes to breed thrice a year: it is also said to be easily tamed, and in a state of domesticity to become extremely familiar, but has an unpleasant smell, resembling that of Castor. Its manners are in the highest degree pleasing; it learns to speak, in the manner of a Parrot, laughs, barks like a dog, &c. &c.

CRESTED ORIOLE.

Oriolus cristatus. *O. ater cristatus, (femina olivacea,) dorso postico uropygio crissoque castaneis, rectricibus lateralibus flavis.*

Black crested Oriole (the female olive,) with the lower part of the back, the rump, and vent chesnut, and the lateral tail-feathers yellow.

Oriolus cristatus. *O. aterrimus, vertice pennis aliquot elongatis cristato. Lin. Gmel.*

Xanthornus maximus. *Pall. spic. zool.*

Le Cassique huppé de Cayenne. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 344.

Crested Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

This is the largest species yet known, and is a native of Surinam. Its size is that of a Magpie, and its length from eighteen to twenty inches: the colour of the male is black, with the lower part of the back, the rump, and vent chesnut, and the lateral tail-feathers yellow: the head is furnished with a narrow, recumbent crest: the bill is of a dull yellow, and the legs black: the female is

said to be of an olive-colour; the quills dusky, and the tail yellow, as in the male, with the middle feathers black; the head is crested, and the eyes in both sexes are of a bright blue.

This species seems to have been first described by Dr. Pallas. Nothing seems to be known of its particular history, except that it feeds on insects and fruits, and that it has a strong scent resembling Castor. If it resembles the majority of this genus in its manner of building, it may, perhaps, be the fabricator of the very large hanging nest described by Grew in his account of the Museum of the Royal Society. "It is," says Grew, "above three quarters of a yard long, besides part of it broken off; where broadest, near a foot over, and almost flat; narrowed from the bottom all the way to the top: it hath two apertures; above, about a foot from the top of the entire nest, one larger and longer; below, i. e. a foot above the bottom, another, perfectly round, and three inches over: it consisteth of the parts of plants somewhat loosely woven together."

RED-BILLED ORIOLE.

Oriolus rufirostris. *O. olivaceus, occipite pennis elongatis cristato, uropygio castaneo, remigibus nigris, rectricibus lateralibus flavis, rostro rubro.*

Olive Oriole, with the hindhead crested with lengthened feathers, the rump chesnut, the quill-feathers black, the lateral tail-feathers yellow, and the bill red.

Cassique vert de Cayenne. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 328.

Oriolus cristatus. var. γ. *Lath. ind. orn.*

This, which has been often considered as a variety of the immediately preceding, is, according to Monsr. Sonnini, a truly distinct species, never intermixing or associating with the former. Its size is somewhat smaller, measuring about fourteen inches in length: and is of an olive-green colour, with the rump chesnut, the quill-feathers black, the tail as in the former species, and the bill red. It builds, according to Sonnini, in the same manner as the Oriolus Cacicus, but not by the borders of rivers, though always in moist places, and commonly on very high trees. It has not the strong castor-like scent of the former, and its flesh is eatable. Monsr. Sonnini observes that the figure of this species in the Planches Enlumineés is too highly coloured. Native of Cayenne, and also of Peru, where it is said to be of a deeper or browner cast than in Cayenne.

RED-RUMPED ORIOLE.

Oriolus hæmorrhous. *O. niger, dorso postico uropygio crissoque phœniceis.*

Black Oriole, with the lower part of the back, rump, and vent crimson.

Oriolus hæmorrhous. *O. niger, uropygio coccineo. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Cassicus ruber. *Briss. av.*

Cassique rouge. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 482.

Red-Rumped Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

An elegant species, though of plain colours; being entirely of a deep glossy black, except on the lower part of the back, the rump, and the vent, which are of a bright and vivid crimson: the bill is pale yellow, and the legs black: the length of the bird is about eleven inches: specimens have been seen, perhaps such as had not attained their full colours, in which the back was of a brown tinge, the rump pale red, and the vent yellow: it is probable that the female of this species is of an olive-colour. Native of South-America, and said to be chiefly found in Guiana. Its manner of building is like that of the Oriolus Cacicus, the nest resembling a narrow cucurbit with its alembic, the total length being about eighteen inches; but the interior cavity only a foot: the upper part, by which it is attached, is dense and strong for about the length of six inches. Like the Cacique Oriole, this species prefers building on such trees as overhang a river or lake.

RING-TAILED ORIOLE.

Oriolus annulatus. *O. flavus, capite alisque nigris, pennis omnibus alaribus flavo marginatis, cauda fascia transversa nigra:*

Yellow Oriole, with black head and wings, all the wing-feathers edged with yellow, and the tail marked by a black bar.

Oriolus annulatus. *O. flavus, capite colloque nigris, remigibus nigris luteo marginatis, cauda nigricante annulata. Lath. ind. orn.*

Ring-Tailed Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

Avis Ocotzinitzin. *Seb.* 1. *t.* 61. *f.* 3.

Described and figured in the work of Seba. Size of a Pigeon: colour as stated in the specific character: bill yellow, and slightly bent at the tip: legs grey. Native of South-America.

SEBAN ORIOLE.

Oriolus Sebanus. *O. flavus, alis rectricibusque mediis nigricantibus, rostro crasso brevi subflavo.*

Yellow Oriole, with the wings and middle tail-feathers blackish, and thick, short, yellow bill.

Hoexototl, seu Avis saligna dica. *Seb.* 1. *t.* 61. *f.* 1.

Size of a Pigeon: wings wholly raven-grey or blackish, as are also the two middle feathers of the tail: bill yellowish-brown, short, thick, and somewhat curved at the tip: legs grey: native of South-America, where it is said to frequent places where sallows grow, collecting in such places in the manner of Crows: it is, according to Seba, the Avis saligna or *Hoexototl* of Fernandez in his Historia Avium Novæ Hispaniæ.

ACOLCHI ORIOLE.

Oriolus Acolchi. *O. luteus, capite alisque nigris, cauda fascia transversa nigra.*

Luteous Oriole, with black head and wings, and a black bar across the tail.

Oriolus Novæ Hispaniæ. *O. luteus, capite gula alis rectricibusque nigris, tectricibus alarum majoribus apice luteis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Mexican Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

Acolchichi. *Seb.* 1. *t.* 55. *f.* 4.

Size of a Blackbird: bill and legs yellow: head and wings black, the smaller coverts slightly tipped with yellow, forming two or three spots of that colour on the shoulder-parts: towards the tip of the tail is a black bar. Native, according to Seba, of South-America, but, from his figure, appears to be nothing more than the *O. melanocephalus*, before described as one of the varieties of the Golden Oriole.

MEXICAN ORIOLE.

Oriolus Mexicanus. *O. flavus, vertice alis caudaque nigricantibus.*

Yellow Oriole, with blackish crown, wings and tail.

Oriolus Mexicanus. *O. nigricans, subtus capiteque luteus. Lin. Syst. Nat. No.* 8.?

Black-Crowned Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

Troupiale jaune a calotte noire. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 533.

Size of a Blackbird: bill and legs yellowish: wing-coverts edged with yellowish-grey: quills and tail black. Native of Cayenne.

ANTIGUAN ORIOLE.

Oriolus Flavus. *O. niger, capite collo antico corporeque subtus luteis, rostro pedibusque nigricantibus.*

Black Oriole, with the head, fore-part of the neck, and body beneath yellow, the bill and legs blackish.

Oriolus flavus. *O. flavus, cervice dorso alis caudaque sericeo-nigris. Lath. ind. orn.*

Oriolus flavus. *Lin. Gmel.*

Troupiale jaune d'Antigue. *Sonner. voy. t. 69.*

Antiguan Yellow Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

Size of a Blackbird: native, according to Sonnerat, of Antigua in the isle of Panay; but is also said to be found about the river Plata in South-America.

ICTERIC ORIOLE.

Oriolus Icterus. *O. fulvus, capite gula dorso alis caudaque nigris, alis albo bifasciatis.*

Fulvus Oriole, with black head, throat, wings, and tail, the former marked by two white bars.

Oriolus Icterus. *O. fulvus, capite jugulo dorso remigibusque nigris, macula alarum alba. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Pica luteo-nigra varia. *Sloane Jam. p.* 301.

Le Troupiale. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 532.

Large Banana-Bird. *Browne Jam. p.* 477.

Icteric Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

A beautiful species: size of a Blackbird: head, throat, lower part of the neck, middle of the back, wings, and tail black: remainder of the plumage bright orange-colour: across the wings two oblique white bars: bill pale, but sometimes blackish: legs

either black or lead-colour. Native of the lower parts of North, and of many parts of South-America, as well as of the West-Indian islands, and particularly Jamaica. It is a bird of a lively disposition, and in a state of domesticity exhibits a high degree of docility; following those who have the care of it, descending from a tree or house on being called by its name, and delighting to be handled and played with in the manner of a lapdog. It is of a gregarious nature, and builds a very curious pendent nest, of a cylindrical form, and suspended by its upper part to the extreme twig of a branch. Great numbers of these nests are often built on the same tree, especially in the neighbourhood of houses. This species is often domesticated in America, for the sake of destroying insects of various kinds. It is also said sometimes to attack and prey upon other birds.

RED-SHOULDERED ORIOLE.

Oriolus phœniceus. *O. niger, humeris phœniceis flavo marginatis.*

Black Oriole, with crimson shoulders, margined with yellow.

Oriolus phœniceus. *O. niger, alarum tectricibus fulvis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

The Red-Winged Starling. *Catesby Carol. pl.* 13.

Le Commandeur. *Buff. ois.*

Le Troupiale à ailes rouges. *Pl. Enl.* 402.

Red-Winged Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

The size of this species is that of a Starling, and its colour black, the smaller wing-coverts ex-

cepted, which are deep scarlet, bounded at the lower part by a yellow or yellowish-white verge: the bill and legs are black. The female differs in being of a dusky or brownish colour, with the edges of the plumage whitish or pale, and with a less distinct appearance of the red patch on the shoulders. In this particular indeed the male birds themselves are known to vary considerably in their different stages of growth; and in some the yellowish-white verge is wanting.

An extremely good description of the general manners of this species is given by Mr. Pennant.

"They inhabit," says he, "from the province of New York to the kingdom of Mexico. In North America they are called Red-winged Starlings, and Swamp Blackbirds; in Mexico Commendadores, from their red shoulders, resembling a badge worn by the commanders of a certain Spanish order. That kingdom seems to be their most southern residence. They appear in New York in April, and leave the country in October. They probably continue the whole year in the southern parts, at least Catesby and Lawson make no mention of their departure. They are seen in flocks innumerable, obscuring at times the very sky with their multitudes. They were esteemed the pest of the colonies, making most dreadful havoc among the maize and other grain, both when new sown and when ripe. They are very bold, and not to be terrified with a gun; for notwithstanding the sportsman makes slaughter in a flock, the remainder will take a short flight, and settle again

in the same field. The farmers sometimes attempt their destruction by steeping the maize in a decoction of white hellebore before they plant it. The birds which eat this prepared corn are seized with a vertigo and fall down; which sometimes drives the rest away. This potion is particularly aimed against the Purple Grakle, or Purple Jackdaw, which consorts in myriads with this species, as if in conspiracy against the labours of the husbandman. The fowler seldom shoots among the flocks but some of each kind fall. They appear in greatest numbers in Autumn, when they receive additions from the retired parts of the country, in order to prey on the ripened maize. Some of the colonies have established a reward of threepence a dozen for the extirpation of the Jackdaws; and in New England the intent was almost effected, to the cost of the inhabitants, who at length discovered that Providence had not formed even these seemingly destructive birds in vain. Notwithstanding they caused such havoc among the grain, they made ample recompence by clearing the ground of noxious worms with which it abounds. As soon as the birds were destroyed, the reptiles had full leave to multiply: the consequence was the total loss of the grass in 1749, when the New Englanders, late repentants, were obliged to get their hay from Pensylvania, and even from Great Britain. The Red-Winged Orioles build their nests in bushes, and among the reeds, in retired swamps, in the form of a hang-nest; leaving it suspended at so judicious a height,

and by so wondrous an instinct, that the highest floods never reach to destroy it. The nest is strong, made externally with broad grass, a little plastered; thickly lined with bent or withered grass. The eggs are white, thinly and irregularly streaked with black. Fernandez says that in Mexico they build near towns; and both he and Catesby agree that they sing as well in a state of confinement as of nature; and that they may be taught to speak. I agree with M. de Buffon, that, in case the manner of their nidification is as Fernandez asserts*, the disagreement in the different countries is wonderful. In Louisiana they appear only in winter, and are taken in a clap-net, placed on each side of a beaten path made on purpose, and strewed over with rice. As soon as the birds alight the fowler draws the net, and sometimes takes three hundred at a haul. They are also eaten in the English Colonies. Fernandez does not commend their flesh, which he says is unpalatable and unwholesome. Du Pratz speaks of two kinds; this, and another which is grey and black, with a red shoulder, like the species in question. I suspect he forms out of the young birds, not yet arrived at full colour, a new kind, or perhaps a female bird; for I have received from Dr. Garden one under that title which agrees with the description given by M. du Pratz. These are streaked with pale rusty brown: cheeks black;

* Viz. between the forks of such trees as grow in swampy ground.

over each eye a white line: breast and belly black spotted with pale brown: lesser coverts of the wings rich orange."

BALTIMORE ORIOLE.

Oriolus Baltimore. *O. niger, subtus fulvus, humeris fulvis, remigibus albo marginatis.*

Black Oriole, fulvous beneath, with fulvous shoulders, and quill-feathers edged with white.

Oriolus Baltimore. *O. nigricans, subtus fasciaque alarum fulvus. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le Baltimore. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 506.

Baltimore-Bird. *Catesby Carol. pl.* 48.

The Baltimore Oriole is so named from a similarity in its colours to those in the arms of the Baltimore family. It is a very elegant species, not much exceeding a sparrow in size, usually measuring about seven inches in length: the head, neck, and upper part of the back are of a glossy black colour; the rest of the body bright orange; the smaller wing-coverts orange; the greater black with white tips, forming a white bar on that part of the wing: the quill-feathers dusky-black, with whitish edges: the two middle tail-feathers black, the four outer ones orange from the middle to the tip: the bill is lead-coloured, and the legs black. The female differs in being of an olive-brown colour above, with the wings barred and streaked with white, as in the male; the throat black, the under parts yellowish, and the tail dusky, with yellowish edges.

The Baltimore-Bird inhabits the northern parts of America, from Carolina to Canada. It suspends its nest, according to Mr. Pennant, from the horizontal forks of the Tulip or Poplar-trees: it is formed of tough vegetable filaments curiously interwoven, mixed with wool, and lined with hair: in shape it somewhat resembles a pear, and is open at the top, and furnished with a hole on the side, for the purpose of more expeditiously feeding the young. This species is said to migrate during the winter from North into South-America.

Var.?

SPURIOUS BALTIMORE.

Oriolus spurius. *Lin.* This is greatly allied to the immediately preceding, both in size and colours; but of a somewhat less brilliant appearance; the orange-colour being accompanied by a cast of ferruginous: the smaller wing-coverts are light bay; the greater black, with whitish edges; and the quills of the same colour, but more inclining to brown: the tail, according to Mr. Pennant, cuneiform, and black; the bill and legs lead-coloured. In the female the head and hind part of the neck are olive-coloured, the throat black, the wing-coverts dusky with white edges, and the quills of the same colour: the under side of the body greenish yellow, and the tail dusky with yellow edges. Native of North America, inhabiting similar regions with the Baltimore Oriole,

from which it may be doubted whether it be essentially different, and whether it may not be the same bird in a less advanced state of plumage: yet the tail, inclining to cuneiform, seems to indicate a real difference. It is said to hang its nest in apple-trees.

CHESNUT AND BLACK ORIOLE.

Oriolus castaneus. *O. niger, dorso infimo uropygio corporeque subtus castaneo-ferrugineis, remigibus secundariis albo marginatis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Black Oriole, with the lower part of the back, rump, and body beneath chesnut-ferruginous, and the secondary quill-feathers edged with white.

Le Carouge de Cayenne. *Pl. Enl.* 607. *f.* 1.

Chesnut and black Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH six inches: head, neck, breast, and as far as the middle of the back black: lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail-coverts, belly, and vent dull ferruginous: smaller wing-coverts the same: greater wing-coverts, quills, and tail black, but the secondaries edged with dull white: bill and legs blue-black. This, which by Catesby is supposed to be the female of the Spurious Baltimore, is by Mr. Latham considered as a distinct species.

RED-BREASTED ORIOLE.

Oriolus Americanus. *O. niger, gula jugulo pectoreque ruberrimis, margine alarum rubro. Lath. ind. orn.*
Black Oriole, with deep-red chin, throat, and breast, and the juncture or border of the wings red.
Red-breasted Indian Blackbird. *Will. orn.*
Troupiale de Cayenne. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 236. *f.* 2.
Red-breasted Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

SMALLER than a Blackbird, measuring about seven inches in length. Native of Guiana and Cayenne, where it builds among the smaller branches of tall trees, forming a long pensile nest of a cylindrical shape, and twelve or fifteen inches in circumference: it is composed of dried grasses. This species is said to have a very sweet note, and to imitate that of many other birds.

Var.?

GUIANA ORIOLE.

Oriolus Guianensis. *Lin.* Size of a Thrush: plumage black, each feather margined with grey: under parts, from the chin to the belly, and continuing between the legs to the vent, red: bill, legs, and claws brown. Perhaps no other than a sexual difference of the Red-breasted Oriole, or in a less advanced state of plumage. Native of Guiana. This species is so much allied in appearance to the Tanagra militaris of Linnæus as to make it doubtful whether it may not in reality be the same bird.

RED ORIOLE.

Oriolus ruber. *O. cinnabarinus, abdomine remigibus rectricibusque nigro-sericeis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Cinnabar-red Oriole, with the abdomen, quill, and tail-feathers black.

Troupiale rouge d'Antique. *Sonner. voy. pl.* 68.

Red Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

Size of a Blackbird: head, neck, back, and thighs bright red: quills, belly, and tail deep black: bill and legs blackish: native of Antigua in the isle of Panay.

WEAVING ORIOLE.

Oriolus Textor. *O. fulvo-luteus, capite fusco-aureo, remigibus rectricibusque nigris, margine fulvis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Fulvous-yellow Oriole, with golden-brown head, and black wing and tail-feathers edged with fulvous.

Le Cap-more. *Buff. ois.*

Troupiale du Senegal. *Pl. Enl.* 375. 376.

Weaver Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

Size of the European or Golden Oriole: colour orange-yellow, with the quills and tail blackish, edged with orange, and the head brown: varies somewhat in colour in different specimens, and is a native of Senegal: is remarkable for its disposition, when in a state of captivity, to interweave any kind of vegetable or other filaments with which it is supplied, between the wires of its cage; thus exhibiting proofs of its instinctive talent of

nidification. Its note is said to be strong and sharp.

HANG-NEST ORIOLE.

Oriolus nidipendulus. *O. rubro-fuscus, alis albo variis, pectore abdomine colloque lateribus testaceo-ferrugineis, medio linea nigra. Lath. ind. orn.*

Red-brown Oriole, with the wings varied with white, the breast, belly, and neck pale ferruginous, with a black middle line.

Icterus minor nidum suspendens. *Sloane Jam. p.* 300.

Hang-nest Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

This species is described by Sir Hans Sloane in his History of Jamaica, who tells us that the bill is white, surrounded by a black line: the crown of the head, neck, back, and tail reddish-brown: the wings deeper, intermixed with white, and a black line down the middle of the neck, the sides of which, as well as the breast and belly, are of a philemot colour: he adds, that he had seen one which had a yellower back, the breast and belly bright yellow, and the bill black. This bird, according to Sir Hans, builds in woods, making its nest of the internal fibres of the parasitic plant popularly known in the West Indies by the title of *old man's beard.* (Tillandsia usneoides. Lin.) The nest is placed on the extreme twigs of the tree on which it is built.

BANANA ORIOLE.

Oriolus Bonana. *O. fulvus, capite pectoreque castaneis, dorso remigibus rectricibusque nigris. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Fulvous Oriole, with chesnut head and breast, and black wings and tail.

Xanthornus. *Briss. av.* 2. *p.* 115.

Le Carouge. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 535. *f.* 1.

Bonana-Bird. *Brown Jam. p.* 477.

Bonana Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

THE length of this species is about seven inches, and in its colours it is somewhat allied to the Baltimore Oriole. The head, neck, and breast are chesnut; the upper part of the back black; the lower part, rump, belly, thighs, vent, and under wing-coverts orange-red; the vent varied with chesnut: the greater wing-coverts, quills, and tail black: bill black, with greyish base: legs grey. The female differs in being of a less lively colour. Native of the West Indian islands, building its nest in a remarkable manner of fibres and leaves, formed into the fourth part of a globe, and attached to the under side of a Banana-leaf, in such a manner that the leaf itself forms one side of the nest, which, at first sight, appears to be made of horse-hair, but on a nearer inspection is found to be composed of branched fibres, and which are in reality those of the *Tillandsia usneoides.*

SMALLER BANANA ORIOLE.

Oriolus Xanthornus. *O. luteus, gula remigibus rectricibusque nigris. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
Luteous Oriole, with black throat, quill, and tail-feathers.
Le petit Cul-jaune de Cayenne. *Buff. ois.*
Carouge du Mexique. *Pl. Enl.* 5. *f.* 1.
Lesser Bonana-Bird. *Edwards. pl.* 243.
Lesser Bonana Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

Length seven inches and a half: colours as described in the specific character: wing-coverts black, the greater part of them edged with white; and in some specimens entirely white, forming a bar across the wing: the yellow of the body also has sometimes a cast of olive. Native of South America. This bird was by Linnæus named, through oversight, Oriolus Mexicanus, a name which he had before applied to a different species.

FORK-TAILED ORIOLE.

Oriolus furcatus. *O. niger, alis caudaque subcærulescentibus, cauda elongata forficata.*
Black Oriole, with the wings and tail inclining to blueish, the latter lengthened and forked.
Icterus cauda bifida. *Briss. av.* 2. *p.* 105.
Turdus niger Mexicanus. *Seb.* 1. *t.* 65. *f.* 4.
Fork-Tailed Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

Size of a Blackbird: colour wholly black, except the rump, quills, and tail, which have a blueish cast, and the vent, which is white: bill yellow; legs black. Native of Mexico.

YELLOW-WINGED ORIOLE.

Oriolus Cayanensis. *O. niger, macula alarum lutea.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*
Black Oriole, with a luteous spot on the wings.
Carouge de l'isle de St. Thomas. *Buff. ois.* *Pl. Enl.* 535. *f.* 2.
Yellow-Winged Pye. *Edwards. pl.* 322.
Yellow-Winged Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of a Lark: colour as in the specific character, the yellow spot on the wing being formed by the smaller coverts: tail rather long: bill black; legs lead-colour. Native of Cayenne.

WHITE-WINGED ORIOLE.

Oriolus leucopterus. *O. niger, macula alarum alba.* *Lath. ind. orn.*
Black Oriole, with a white spot on the wings.
Tangara noir. *Buff. ois.* *Pl. Enl.* 179. *f.* 2.
White-Backed Maize-Thief? *Penn. Arct. Zool.*
White-Winged Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of a Lark: general colour black, as in the immediately preceding species; bill and legs also black, but the bill stronger than in the former: on the wing-coverts a spot of white. Native of Cayenne. The female is said to be of a rufous colour, pale cinereous beneath, and is the *Tangara roux* of Buffon, figured in the Planches Enluminées, No. 711.

YELLOW-HEADED ORIOLE.

Oriolus icterocephalus. *O. niger, capite colloque luteis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
Black Oriole, with luteous head and neck.
Coiffe-jaune. *Buff. ois.*
Carouge de Cayenne. *Pl. Enl.* 343.
Yellow-Headed Starling. *Edwards. pl.* 323.
Yellow-Headed Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

Length seven inches: bill blackish: lores, or spaces between the bill and eyes black: legs brown. Native of Cayenne.

GOLD-HEADED ORIOLE.

Oriolus chrysocephalus. *O. niger, pileo tectricibus alarum caudaque luteis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
Black Oriole, with the crown of the head, wing-coverts and tail-coverts yellow.
Gracula chrysoptera. *Merrem. Ic. av. fasc.* 1. *t.* 3.
Gold-Headed Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

Length about eight inches: colour as in the specific character: bill black; legs lead-colour: tail somewhat lengthened and cuneiform. Native of America, but of what particular regions seems not distinctly known: seems to have been first described by Brisson.

SCHOMBERGER ORIOLE.

Oriolus melancholicus. *O. subferrugineus, nigro maculatus, fascia oculari nigra.*

Subferruginous Oriole, spotted with black, with a black stripe across the eyes.

O. melancholicus. *O. griseus, nigro punctatus, fascia oculorum alba. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Xanthornus nævius. *Briss. av. 2. p. 126.*

The Schomburger. *Edwards. pl. 85.*

Size of a Lark, which it considerably resembles in colour, being of a subferruginous brown, varied with black, the middle of each feather being of that colour: the sides of the head are black, descending on each side in a broken stripe to some distance down the neck: the quill-feathers and tail are dusky, with pale rufous edges: the under parts of the bird are considerably paler than the upper, and spotted with black: the bill and legs flesh-colour. Native of Mexico.

Var.?

In this the plumage is of a brighter cast, or more inclining to orange-colour: the head is marked on each side by a white eye-stripe, bordered above and below with black: the irides reddish orange. Native of Cayenne: described by Brisson.

SHARP-TAILED ORIOLE.

Oriolus caudacutus. *O. subferrugineo-cinereus, albido nigroque varius, cauda subfasciata, rectricibus acuminatis.*

Subferruginous ash-coloured Oriole, with black and whitish variegations, and obscurely fasciated tail with pointed feathers.

Oriolus caudacutus. *O. varius, rectricibus apice acuminatis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Sharp-Tailed Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

Size similar to that of the Schomberger, to which this species is considerably allied in point of colour, being of a cinereous brown above, with blackish and white variegations, and beneath of a pale orange-yellow, spotted with brown: sides of the head dull orange, with a brown stripe across the eyes, widening into a patch beneath: crown brown: wing-feathers brown with ferruginous edges: throat and lower part of the abdomen white: tail olive, with obscure dusky bars, and with the feathers sharp-pointed: bill and legs brown. Native of North America: first described by Mr. Pennant.

BUFFONIAN ORIOLE.

Oriolus Buffonianus. *O. capite corporeque anteriore canis, posteriore tectricibusque albis, remigibus nigris, cauda albo nigroque dimidiata.*

Oriole with head and fore-parts of the body grey, hind parts and wing-coverts white, quill-feathers black, and tail black and white.

Oriolus Sinensis. *O. albus, capite collo dorso anteriore pectoreque griseo-cinereis, remigibus chalybeis, rectricibus albo chalybeoque dimidiatis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Kink. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 617.

Kink Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by the Count de Buffon, who says it is smaller than a Blackbird, with the head, neck, beginning of the back, and the breast, ash-grey, which on the upper parts gradually deepens as it approaches the back: the rest of the body, both above and below, is white, as are also the wing-coverts, but the wings are black, with greenish and violet reflexions, like polished steel: the tail is short, rounded, and varied with steel-colour and white, the two middle feathers being of the former colour, with white tips, the rest gradually exhibiting a greater quantity of white to the two outside ones, which are white with a steel-coloured spot at the base: the bill is red, and the legs flesh-colour. Native of China.

JAMACAII ORIOLE.

Oriolus Jamacaii. *O. flavus, capite collo subtus remigibus rectricibusque nigris, dorso fascia nigra, tectricum macula alba. Lath. ind. orn.*

Yellow Oriole, with the head, neck, beneath quill and tail-feathers black, a black bar on the back, and a white spot on the coverts.

Oriolus Jamacaii. *Lin. Gmel.*

Le Carouge du Bresil. *Buff. ois.*

Brasilian Oriole. *Lath. syn. No. 27.*

Described by Buffon: length near ten inches: head and fore-part of the neck black, the rest of the body yellow: between the wings a black mark: wing-coverts black with a white spot in the middle: quills and tail black: bill black with blue base; legs brown: native of Brasil, constructing its nest beneath a Banana-leaf, of fine rushes lined with hair; fastening it by means of long threads, passing across the leaf in different places, to the ribs and edges alternately; the nest resembling a deep pouch sewed to the leaf. In his Synopsis of Birds Mr. Latham names this species the *Brasilian Oriole*, a name which he has also, through oversight, applied to a much smaller bird of this genus.

RICE ORIOLE.

Oriolus oryzivorus. *O. niger, capite collo pectoreque purpureo-nitentibus. Lath. ind. orn.*

Black Oriole, with the head, neck, and breast glossed with purple.

Rice Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

Length nine inches: general colour of the plumage black, the head and neck glossed with purple: tail longish: bill an inch and a half long, stout, and black, the base of the upper mandible rounded, and passing far back on the forehead. Native of South America: said to feed much on rice.

GREY ORIOLE.

Oriolus cinereus. *O. flavo nigroque varius, dorso femoribus abdomineque cinereis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Oriole variegated with black and yellow; the back, thighs, and abdomen grey.

Le Tocolin. *Buff. ois.*

Grey Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

Size of a Starling, and varied with black and yellow, except on the back, thighs and abdomen, which are ash-coloured. Native of South America.

JACAPANI ORIOLE.

Oriolus Jacapani. *O. fusco nigroque subtus albo flavoque varius, lineis tranversis nigricantibus, capite caudaque nigricantibus. Lath. ind. orn.*

Oriole variegated with black and brown, beneath with black and yellow, with transverse blackish lines, and with blackish head and tail.

Jacapani. *Raii. syn. Will. orn.*

Jacapani Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

Size of a Starling: bill long, black, and a little curved: irides gold-colour: head blackish: hind part of the neck, back, wings, and rump, varied with black and light brown: tail blackish above, spotted beneath with white: breast, belly, and thighs, mixed white and yellow, with transverse black lines: legs dusky: native of South America.

NEW-SPAIN ORIOLE.

Oriolus Costototl. *O. niger, pectore abdomine crisso caudaque fulvis nigro variegatis, tectricibus alarum subtus albo nigroque variis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Black Oriole, with the breast, belly, vent, and tail fulvous, varied with black, and the wing-coverts varied beneath with black and white.

Yochitotl and Costototl. *Buff. ois.*

New-Spain Oriole. *Lath. syn. No. 11.*

Size of the immediately preceding: described by Brisson: head, throat, neck, back, rump, and upper part of tail-coverts, black: breast, belly, sides, and

under tail-coverts saffron-colour, varied with black. The young are said to be yellow, except the tips of the wings, which are black. Native of New-Spain.

WHITE-HEADED ORIOLE.

Oriolus leucocephalus. *O. nigro alboque varius, capite collo abdomine uropygioque albis, cauda cuneiformi. Lath. ind. orn.*

Black and white Oriole, with head, neck, abdomen, and rump white, and cuneated tail.

White-Headed Oriole. *Penn. Arct. Zool.*

Cassique de la Louisiane. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 646.

Described by Mr. Pennant. Length about ten inches: head, neck, belly, and rump white: the rest of the plumage changeable violet-black, bordered with white, or, in some parts, intermixed: bill black; legs lead-colour: tail slightly cuneiform. Native of Louisiana.

Var.?

HUDSONIAN WHITE-HEADED ORIOLE.

Described by Mr. Pennant. Length eight inches and a half: head and throat pure white: ridge of the wing, some of the under coverts, the first primary, and the thighs, of the same colour: all the rest of the bird dusky, in some parts glossed with green: on the breast a few oblong white streaks: bill and legs dusky. Inhabits Hudson's Bay, where it is extremely rare: perhaps a sexual difference of the immediately preceding.

ST. DOMINGO ORIOLE.

Oriolus Dominicensis. *O. niger, corpore postico tectricibus alarum maculaque luteis. Lath. ind. orn.*
Black Oriole, with the hind part of the body, the wing-coverts, and spot on the wings, yellow.
Carouge de St. Domingue. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 5. f. 2.*
St. Domingo Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH eight inches: general colour black, except a part of the smaller wing-coverts, and the lower part of the belly and vent, which are yellow. Native of South America, and the West Indian islands; building in lofty trees, and forming a pendulous purse-shaped nest.

BLACK ORIOLE.

Oriolus niger. *O. nigro-virescens, remigibus rectricibusque lateralibus intus subtusque nigris. Lath. ind. orn.*
Greenish-black Oriole, with the lateral quill and tail-feathers black within and beneath.
Troupiale noir. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 534.*
Black Oriole. *Lath. syn. Penn. Arct. Zool.*

SIZE of a Starling: bill and legs black. Before it has arrived at its full colour this species is said to be undulated with ferruginous. The female is greenish brown, with the head and under parts subcinereous. Native of North America.

SMALLER BLACK ORIOLE.

Oriolus minor. *O. niger nitidus capite cærulescente. Lath. ind. orn.*

Glossy-black Oriole, with blueish head.

Petit Troupiale noir. *Buff. ois.*

Troupiale de la Caroline. *Pl. Enl.* 606. *f.* 1. *(fem.)*

Lesser Black Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

Length near seven inches: bill black: in the female the head is of a less intense black than in the male, and the wings and tail are of a blueish cast. Described by Buffon. Native of North-America.

STRIPED-HEADED ORIOLE.

Oriolus radiatus. *O. luteo-rubescens, capite colloque subtus nigricantibus albo punctatis, tectricibus alarum remigibusque nigris margine albis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Luteo-rubescent Oriole, with the head and the neck beneath blackish speckled with white, and the wing-coverts and quill-feathers black edged with white.

Merula bicolor. *Aldrov.*

Le Loriot à tete rayée. *Buff. ois.*

Striped-Headed Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

Size rather smaller than that of a Blackbird: head and throat black with white tips, giving the appearance of being elegantly striped: wings black, the feathers edged with white: remainder of the bird orange-coloured: bill and legs the same. Native country unknown. Described by Aldrovandus.

UNALASHKAN ORIOLE.

Oriolus Unalaschkæ. *O. fuscus, collo subtus ferrugineo-fusco, loris macula alba, gula albida striga fusca bifida. Lath. ind. orn.*

Brown Oriole, with the neck beneath ferruginous-brown, the lores marked by a white spot, and the throat whitish with a bifid brown streak.

Oriolus Aoonalashkensis. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Unalashkan Oriole. *Penn. Arct. Zool.*

Length eight inches: colour brown, the under parts ferruginous; the wing-coverts, second quill-feathers, and tail, edged with that colour; and beneath the throat, which is whitish, is an oblique brown streak on each side. Native of Unalaschka.

YELLOW-THROATED ORIOLE.

Oriolus virescens. *O. virescens, genis gula superciliisque luteis, tectricibus alarum albo marginatis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Greenish Oriole, with luteous cheeks, throat, and brows, and wing-coverts edged with white.

Yellow-Throated Oriole. *Penn. Arct. Zool.*

Described by Mr. Pennant. Length between seven and eight inches: colour olive-green, with some of the wing-coverts tipped with white: cheeks, throat, and brows yellow: bill and legs dusky. This seems much allied to the *Oriolus Capensis* of Mr. Latham, or *Olive Oriole* of Pennant.

CARTHAGENA ORIOLE.

Oriolus Cartagenensis. *O. fusco rufoque varius, corpore subtus uropygioque flavis, capite nigro, superciliis gulaque albis. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.* 2.

Oriole with brown and rufous variegations, the body beneath and rump yellow, the head black, and the throat and brows white.

Oriolus Cartagenensis. *Scop. ann.* 1. *p.* 40.

SIZE of the Common or Golden Oriole: colour rufous, spotted with black: head black, with a white streak on each side to the nape: throat white; breast, belly, and rump yellow. Described by Scopoli, from a specimen in the Imperial Menagerie at Vienna, and which was brought from Carthagena by Jacquin. It was of a noisy and unquiet disposition.

RUSTY ORIOLE.

Oriolus ferrugineus. *O. niger, pennarum margine ferrugineo, capite et cervice ex nigricante purpurascentibus, abdomine sordido. Lin. Gmel.*

Black Oriole, with the edges of the feathers ferruginous, the head and neck blackish-purple, and the abdomen dusky.

Rusty Oriole. *Penn. Arct. Zool. Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Mr. Pennant. Length between seven and eight inches: head and hind part of the neck blackish-purple, with the edges of the feathers ferruginous: from the bill over and beneath the eyes extends a black space reaching to the hind

part of the head: throat and under side of the neck, the breast, and back, black edged with pale ferruginous: bill dusky: wings and tail black, with a gloss of green. Native of North America, appearing in New York in the latter end of October, and making but a short stay; being probably on its way southwards from Hudson's Bay, where it is also found.

WHISTLER ORIOLE.

Oriolus viridis. *O. fusco-olivaceus, subtus uropygioque viridi-olivaceus, remigibus fuscis extus olivaceis intus albicantibus. Lath. ind. orn.*

Brown-olive Oriole, beneath and on the rump green-olive, with brown quill-feathers olivaceous on their outer and whitish on their inner edges.

Icterus minor viridis. *Briss. av.*

Troupiale de St. Domingue, Siffleur. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 236. *f.* 1.

Whistler Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

Described by Brisson. Length near seven inches: head, throat, neck, and upper part of the back olive-brown: breast the same, but with a cast of rufous: lower part of the back, rump, belly, sides, upper and lower tail-coverts, and smaller wing-coverts, olive-green: under wing-coverts and edge of the wing yellow: larger wing-coverts brown with yellow edges: tail olive: bill dusky; legs grey. Native of St. Domingo.

Var.?

Oriolus Capensis. Olive Oriole. *Lath.* Length seven inches: colour above olive-brown, beneath yellow: crown of the head greyish; throat and fore part of the neck dull orange: edge of the wing yellow: coverts and quills brown, with olive edges and tips: tail the same. Said to vary sometimes, according to Buffon, in having the throat black. Native of North America, and seems too much allied to the immediately preceding to be considered as specifically distinct, and perhaps the same may be said of the *Yellow-throated Oriole*, before described.

BLUE ORIOLE.

Oriolus cæruleus. *O. cinereo-nigricans, capite alis caudaque cæruleis.*
Blackish-grey Oriole, with blue head, wings and tail.
Pica Maderaspatana minima. *Raii syn.*
Blue Oriole. *Lath. syn,*

Described long ago by Ray, under the name of *Small Blue Jay:* colour raven-grey or blackish, with blue head, wings, and tail, and rufous bill: said to inhabit India, and to be the smallest of all the Orioles yet discovered.

CAYENNE OLIVE ORIOLE.

Oriolus olivaceus. *O. olivaceus, capite gula juguloque fuscis nitidis, pectore flavescente. Lath. ind. orn.*

Olive Oriole, with glossy-brown head and throat, and yellow breast.

Troupiale olive de Cayenne. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 606. *f.* 2.

Described by Buffon. Head, throat, and fore part of the neck and throat bright glossy brown, inclining to orange on the breast; remainder of the body olive, paler beneath: quill-feathers blackish, edged with brown: bill and legs black. Native of North America.

SLOANIAN ORIOLE.

Oriolus Sloanianus. *O. fuscus dorso nigro maculato, gula pectoreque flavis fusco maculatis, abdomine albo.*

Brown Oriole, with the back spotted with black, the throat and breast yellow spotted with brown, and white abdomen.

Oriolus Brasiliensis. *O. flavus, pectore maculato, capite dorsoque fuscis nigro maculatis, abdomine albo, cauda alisque fuscis apice albis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Muscicapa e fusco et luteo varia. *Sloane Jam. p.* 309. 43.

Brasilian Oriole. *Lath. syn. No.* 9.

This is a very small species, measuring only about four inches in length, and is described by Sir Hans Sloane in his Natural History of Jamaica. The bill is round, nearly strait, and half an inch long: the head and back light brown, spotted with black: the tail an inch and half long, and brown,

as well as the wings, which are whitish at the end: the parts about the eyes, throat, sides of the neck, and tail-coverts, are yellow; the breast the same, spotted with brown: the belly white: the legs an inch and quarter long, and brown; the toes yellow. It inhabits Jamaica, where it is said to be common about the town of St. Jago, frequenting bushes.

GRACULA. GRAKLE.

Generic Character.

Rostrum convexo-cultratum, crassiusculum, basi nudiusculum.	*Bill* convex, thick, somewhat compressed on the sides, cultrated.
Nares parvæ, prope basin rostri, sæpius prope marginem.	*Nostrils* small, near the base of the bill; often near the edge.
Lingua integra, acutiuscula, carnosa.	*Tongue* entire, rather sharp-pointed, fleshy.
Pedes ambulatorii.	*Feet* formed for walking: middle toe connected at the base to the outmost.

ALL the species of this genus are Extra-European birds; and the principal species are natives of Asia and America. They feed chiefly on insects and fruits.

INDIAN GRAKLE

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INDIAN GRAKLE.

Gracula religiosa. *G. nigro-violacea, macula alarum alba, fascia occipitis nuda flava. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Violet-black Grakle, with white spot on the wings, and a naked yellow occipital band.

Sturnus Indicus. *Bont. Jav.*

Bontius's Indian Stare. *Will. orn.*

Minor or Mino. *Edwards. pl. 17.*

Le Mainate. *Buff. ois.*

Mainate des Indes orientales. *Pl. Enl. 268.*

Minor Grakle. *Lath. syn.*

Of this remarkable species there are two varieties or races, exactly resembling each other in every respect except in size. Both have been well described by Edwards, in his usual plain and unadorned style. "The Greater Minor," says he, "for bigness equals a Jackdaw or Magpye; the lesser hardly exceeds a Blackbird, so that the one is at least twice as big as the other: they have middle-sized heads, pretty plump round bodies, and short tails: the legs of a middling length: the bill is pretty thick at the basis, from upper to under side, but something compressed sideways; of a red colour towards the head, and a yellow point in the lesser bird, and all over yellow in the greater: the bill ends in a point not very suddenly or sharp: the feathers on each side point into the bill as far as the nostrils: the eyes are hazel-coloured in both: on the hinder part of the head in both are two little flaps of yellow skin in the form of crescents with the points upwards, one

corner of each being behind the eyes, the other corners uniting in the hinder part of the head: under the eyes are other yellow bare spots of skin, which are joined to the before-mentioned in a manner not easy to express but by the figure. I have been the more full in this particular because Mr. Albin has published this bird, and falsely described these marks, which are characteristicks, both in his figure and description. I have had opportunity to examine several of these birds, though they are very rare: the head, neck, whole body, wings, and tail, are covered with black feathers of a great lustre, shining in different lights with blue, green, and purple glosses: the feathers on the hinder part of the head, that are encompassed by the bare flaps of skin, resemble hairs or velvet for their fineness: the bottoms of some of the first of the quills are white, which form a white spot in the middle of the wing: the legs and feet are of a yellow colour, inclining to orange in the lesser bird, more yellow in the greater: the claws light brown. Whether these two birds, so unequal in size, though so exact in likeness, be male and female of the same species, I leave to the judgment of the curious."

These birds are found in various parts of India and the Indian islands: they are of a lively and docile disposition, and when kept in a state of confinement, imitate with great facility the various sounds within hearing, and even learn to speak with greater distinctness than most of the Parrot tribe.

CRESTED GRAKLE

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The bird described by Bontius, in his History of Java, under the title of the Indian Starling, is supposed to be no other than a variety of the Minor; seeming to differ in having the plumage varied by cinereous spots. "It imitates," says Willughby, from Bontius, "man's voice much more accurately than a Parrot, so that oftentimes it is troublesome with its prattle."

CRESTED GRAKLE.

Gracula cristatella. *G. nigra, fronte cristata, remigibus primoribus basi rectricibusque apice albis, rostro flavo.*
Black Grakle, with frontal crest, greater quill-feathers white at their base, tail-feathers at their tip, and yellow bill.
Gracula cristatella. *G. nigra, remigibus primoribus basi rectricibusque apice albis, rostro flavo. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
The Chinese Starling or Black-Bird. *Edw. pl.* 19.
Le Merle hupé de la Chine. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 507.
Crested Grakle. *Lath. syn.*

This species is described by Edwards under the title of Chinese Starling. "It is," says Edwards, "about the bigness of the lesser sort of Minor: the bill is pretty thick towards the head, strait; grows gradually more slender, and ends in a point, of a yellow colour; yet the lower mandible, towards the head, inclines more to red: the nostrils are low on each side, pretty near the slit of the mouth: the eye is of a fine gold or orange-colour: it has on the forehead, just at the basis of the bill, a remarkable tuft of feathers, which it can erect at pleasure in form of a crest: the crown of the head

is flat: the head, neck, whole body, wings, and tail, are of a black colour, not glossy and shining with splendid colours as in the Minor, nor quite so dark as our common Blackbird, but seems to incline a little to a dirty blue: the bottoms of some of the first quills, next the belly, are white, which forms a white spot in each wing: though the tail is black, yet the side-feathers are tipped with white: the legs and feet are of a dull yellow: the claws of a light colour."

This species is a native of China, where it is said to be highly esteemed, and is kept in cages as a singing-bird. It is also a native of some parts of India.

Mr. Latham records a supposed variety of this species in the British Museum, and which is said to have been received from India. This differs in being brown, with black head and neck; the greater quills white, but black towards the tips; the tail black with white tip.

PARADISE GRAKLE.

Gracula tristis. *G. fusca; capite colloque nigricantibus, area pone oculos triangulari nuda rubra.*

Brown Grakle, with blackish head and neck, and naked triangular red space behind each eye.

Paradisea tristis. *P. area nuda pone oculos triangulari, capite colloque fuscis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le Martin. *Buff. ois.* *Pl. Enl.* 219.

Paradise Grakle. *Lath. syn.*

This species was by Linnæus referred to the genus Paradisea, under the title of Paradisea tristis, on account of the obscurity of its colours in comparison with the rest of that splendid tribe. Its size is rather superior to that of a Blackbird, and its colour chesnut-brown, the head and neck black, but the latter tinged with grey: the plumes on the fore part of the head are fine and narrow, and behind each eye is a moderately large subtriangular bare space of a red colour, in some specimens possessing nearly the whole space of the cheek: the abdomen is white; the tail dark brown, the lateral feathers tipped with white: the larger quill-feathers are of a dusky or blackish colour, with white bases, forming an oblong white spot on the upper edge of each wing: the bill is moderately thick, and yellow, as are likewise the legs. The female is said to resemble the male in colours.

This bird is a native of India and the Philippine islands, and is said to be of a very voracious nature, feeding both on animal and vegetable food,

and is particularly fond of locusts and grasshoppers. On this head the Count de Buffon relates a curious anecdote. The island of Bourbon, where these birds were unknown, was overrun with locusts, which had unfortunately been introduced from Madagascar; their eggs having been imported in the soil with some plants which were brought from that island. In consequence of this, Monsr. Desforges Boucher, Governor General of the isle of Bourbon, and Monsr. de Poivre, the Intendant, perceiving the desolation which was taking place, deliberated seriously on the means of extirpating the noxious insects; and for that purpose caused to be introduced into the island several pair of the Paradise Grakle from India. This plan promised to succeed; but unfortunately some of the colonists, observing the birds eagerly thrusting their bills into the earth of the new-sown fields, imagined that they were in quest of the grain, and reported that the birds, instead of proving beneficial, would, on the contrary, be highly detrimental to the country. The cause was considered in form. On the part of the birds it was argued, that they raked in the new-ploughed grounds not for the sake of the grain, but the insects; and were therefore beneficial. They were however proscribed by the council; and in the space of two hours after the sentence was pronounced against them, not a Grakle was to be found in the island. This prompt execution was however followed by a speedy repentance: the locusts gained the ascendency, and the people, who only view the present, regret-

ted the loss of the Paradise Grakles. Monsr. de Morave, consulting the inclinations of the settlers, procured three or four of these birds eight years after their proscription. They were received with transports of joy. Their preservation and breeding were made a state affair: the laws held out protection to them, and the physicians on their part declared their flesh to be unwholesome. After so many powerful expedients for their welfare, the desired effect was produced: the Grakles multiplied, and the locusts were destroyed. But, an opposite inconvenience has since arisen. The birds, supported no longer by insects, have had recourse to fruits, and have fed on the mulberries, grapes, and dates: they have even scratched up the grains of wheat, rice, maize, and beans: they have rifled the pigeon-houses, and preyed on the young; and thus, after freeing the settlers from the locusts, they have themselves become a more formidable scourge. This however is perhaps an exaggeration; since Mr. Latham in his second supplement observes, on the subject of this bird, that Monsr. Duplessin, who had resided many years in the isle of Bourbon, had given his opinion that the Paradise Grakle might be advantageously introduced into that part of Spain nearest the coasts of Africa for a similar purpose, and added, that, so far from its having become a nuisance in the isle of Bourbon, the laws for its preservation were still in force.

This bird, according to Buffon, is of the same lively and imitative disposition with the Indian

Grakle, and when young, is easily taught to speak. If kept in the poultry-yard, it spontaneously mimics the cries of all the domestic animals, hens, cocks, geese, dogs, sheep, &c. and this chattering is accompanied by many singular gesticulations.

PURPLE GRAKLE.

Gracula Quiscula, *G. nigro-purpurea nitida, iridibus subargenteis, cauda rotundata.*

Purple-black glossy Grakle, with subargenteous irides, and rounded tail.

Gracula Quiscula. *G. nigro-violacea, cauda rotundata. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Purple Jackdaw. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. *pl.* 12.

Barbadoes Blackbird. *Brown Jam. p.* 476.

La Pie de la Jamaique. *Buff. ois.*

Purple Grakle. *Lath. syn. Penn. Arct. Zool.*

This species, which is a native of North-America, is known in the United States by the title of Purple Jackdaw, or Purple Maize-Thief. Its size is that of a Blackbird, and its colour on all parts black, richly glossed with purple, particularly on the head and neck; the rest of the plumage being accompanied by green and copper-coloured reflexions: the female differs in being entirely of a dusky black, without any lustre: the irides in both sexes are of a silvery grey, and the bill and legs black.

These birds, according to Mr. Pennant, "inhabit the same countries with the Red-Winged Orioles, and generally mingle with them: they sometimes keep separate, but usually combine in

their ravages among the plantations of Maize. After that grain is carried in, they feed on the seeds of the Water Tare-Grass or *Zizania aquatica*. Their good qualities in clearing the country from many noxious insects have been before recited in the history of the Red-Winged Oriole. They appear in New York and Philadelphia in February or the beginning of March, and sit perched on trees near the farms, and give a tolerably agreeable note. They also build in trees, usually in retired places, making their nests externally with coarse stalks, intermixed with bents and fibres, with plaister at the bottom. They lay five or six eggs, of a pale blue colour, thinly spotted and striped with black. After the breeding-season they return with their young from their most distant quarters, in flights continuing for miles in length, blackening the very sky, in order to make their depredations on the ripening maize. It is unfortunate that they increase in proportion as the country is more cultivated; following the maize in places where they were before unknown, wheresoever that grain is introduced. They migrate from the northern colonies at the approach of winter; but continue in Carolina the whole year, feeding about the barn door. Their flesh is rank and unpalatable, and is only the food of birds of prey. The small Hawks dash among the flocks, and catch them in the air. They are also found in Mexico, and in the island of Jamaica."

BOAT-TAILED GRAKLE.

Gracula Barita. *G. purpureo-nigricans cauda supra concava.*
Purple-blackish Grakle, with the tail concave above.
Gracula Barita. *G. subgrisea, humeris cæruleis, remigibus extus viridibus. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
Monedula tota nigra. *Sloan. Jam.*
Boat-Tailed Grakle. *Penn. Arct. Zool. Lath. syn.*

This species inhabits the greater Antilles and the warmer parts of North America, where it associates with the immediately preceding species, and with the Red-Winged Orioles, feeding on maize, insects, &c. Its size is that of a Cuckow, and its length about thirteen inches: its colour totally black with a gloss of purple and green on the upper parts. It is distinguished by a remarkable particularity in the structure of the tail, which is deeply concave above, somewhat resembling the appearance of a boat, or, as Mr. Latham observes, the tail of a hen inverted. When the bird is on the ground it is always observed to carry its tail expanded, but when flying, or perched, folds it up in the manner above described. In North America it is observed to breed in swamps, and to migrate in September, after which time none are seen.

BALD GRAKLE

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BALD GRAKLE.

Gracula calva. *G. subcinerea, alis caudaque fuscis, capite utrinque nuda rubra.*

Subcinereous Grakle, with dusky wings and tail, and naked red cheeks.

Gracula calva. *G. subcinerea, capite utrinque nudo.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le Goulin. *Buff. ois.*

Merle chauve des Philippines. *Pl. Enl.* 200.

Bald Grakle. *Lath. syn.*

A REMARKABLE species. Length ten inches: colour on the upper parts bright cinereous; beneath greyish brown: wing-coverts, quills, and tail deep or blackish brown: bill and legs brown: from the base of the bill to the hindhead a narrow stripe of short brown feathers; the rest of the head naked and of a flesh-cólour, which, on any particular irritation, is said to become of a deep red. In its shades of colour the plumage of this bird is sometimes observed to vary; individuals having been seen which were of a deeper colour than usual, and others which were clouded beneath with white. This species is a native of the Philippine isles, where it is said to build in the hollows of trees, and especially of the Cocoa-nut tree. It feeds on fruits, is extremely voracious, and is said to have a loud chattering note.

NOISY GRAKLE.

Gracula strepera. *G. nigra, macula alari alba, cauda basi apiceque alba.*

Black Grakle, with white wing-spot, and tail white at the base and tip.

Corvus graculinus. *C. niger, remigum rectricumque basi apiceque caudæ albis. White's Journ. of a Voy. to New South Wales. Append. p.* 251.

Coracias strepera. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Noisy Roller. *Lath. syn.*

This bird, which is a native of New Holland, is described in Mr. White's Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales under the title of the White-Vented Crow. It is about the size of a Magpie, and in shape not much unlike one, except that the tail is not cuneated, but has all the feathers of equal length: the bird is entirely black, except the vent, the base of the tail-feathers, that of the larger quill-feathers, and the tip of the tail, which are white: the white base of the larger quill-feathers gives the appearance of a white spot on the middle of the wings when closed: the beak is black, very strong, rather lengthened, the upper mandible slightly emarginated near the tip, and the lower mandible of a pale colour at that part: the legs moderately strong, and black. In Mr. White's Voyage, above referred to, I have considered this bird as a species of Corvus; but am at present inclined to think it more properly a species of Gracula. Mr. Latham ranks it under the genus Coracias. It is said to be of a noisy and restless

disposition, resembling in its manner the European Magpie.

BARE-NECKED GRAKLE.

Gracula nudicollis. *G. nigra, capite sericeo, colli lateribus nudis rubris, alis griseo-cæruleis.*

Black Grakle, with silky head, sides of the neck naked and red, and blue-grey wings.

Corvus nudus. *C. niger, pileo ex mollioribus plumis contexto, collo rarius plumis tecto. Lin. Gmel.*

Bare-Necked Crow. *Lath. syn.*

Gracula nuda. *G. nigra, capite tomentoso sericeo, postice et lateribus subcalvo, remigibus extus oblique cærulescentibus. Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Colnud de Cayenne. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 609.

Le Col nu. *Levaill. ois. nouv. et rares de l'Amerique & des Indes. pl.* 45. 46.

This bird is by Mr. Latham, in his Synopsis, considered as a species of Corvus, and by Monsr. Levaillant as an Ampelis. Its size is rather larger than that of a Jackdaw, and its colour black, accompanied by a gloss of blue, and the edges of the wing-coverts and quill-feathers are blue-grey: the feathers in front of the head and beneath the bill resemble black velvet: the great particularity of the bird consists in the naked appearance of the sides of the neck, the skin of which is of a red colour, and merely exhibits a few slight rudiments of minute plumes scattered over the skin: the bill and legs are black; the eyes of a reddish brown; and beneath each is a naked square spot of a

yellow colour. It is a native of South America, and seems to have been first described by Buffon, who has considered it as a species of Crow. The female differs in being of a more dusky black than the male.

PIED GRAKLE.

Gracula varia. *G. albo nigroque varia, rostro pedibusque plumbeis.*

Variegated black and white Grakle, with lead-coloured bill and legs.

Coracias varia. *C. nigra, alis albo variegatis, dorso postico uropygio corporeque subtus albis, rectricibus lateralibus albo terminatis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Cassican de la nouvelle Guinée. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 628.

Pied Roller. *Lath. syn.*

This species, which is described by Buffon, from a specimen communicated by Sonnerat, is supposed to be a native of New-Guinea. Its length is rather more than thirteen inches, and its colour a variegation of black and white: the bill is rather large, strong, sharp, and of a blueish grey colour with a blackish tip, somewhat hooked at the point: the head, neck, beginning of the back, edge of the wing, greater quill-feathers, and tail, are black, the latter tipped with white: the wing-coverts white, slightly marked with black, and the breast, abdomen, and rump white: the legs moderately stout, rather short, and of a blackish lead-colour. Buffon considered this bird as allied in some degree to the genera of Ramphastos and Oriolus; but Mr.

Latham is inclined to regard it as a species of Coracias.

PIPING GRAKLE.

Gracula Tibicen. *G. nigra, nucha tectricibus alarum crisso caudaque (excepto apice) albis.*

Black Grakle, with the nape, wing-coverts, vent, and tail (except at the tip) white.

Coracias Tibicen. *C. nigra, nucha tectricibus alarum crisso caudaque (excepto apice) albis. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Piping Roller. *Lath. syn. suppl.* 2.

The length of this species, which by Mr. Latham is considered as belonging to the genus Coracias, is about nineteen inches: the bill blue, rather more than two inches long, strait, but bent at the tip of the upper mandible: the general colour of the plumage deep black, except the nape, wing-coverts, bases of some of the larger quill-feathers, rump, and vent, all which are white, as is also the tail for more than half its length, the remainder or tip part being black: the legs are grey. This bird is a native of New Holland, where it is known by the name of *Tarra-war-nang*, and is said to have a fine note, resembling that of a flute, and to prey on the smaller birds.

FETID GRAKLE.

Gracula fœtida. *G. nigra, remigibus extus cærulescentibus, fascia collari nuda. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Black Grakle, with the outsides of the quill-feathers blueish, and a naked band on the neck.

Fetid Grakle. *Lath. syn.*

Described by Linnæus from Rolander, who says it is of the size of a Magpie; the bill somewhat like that of a Cuckow: the tongue plain, fleshy, and pointed: the nostrils oval and naked: the head black, covered with upright, short, velvet-like feathers; the body black, the outer edge of the quills blueish, and the tail even at the end. Native of South America. From the circumstance of its being furnished, according to the specific character, with a naked collar on the neck, it should seem allied to the Gracula religiosa.

LONG-BILLED GRAKLE.

Gracula longirostra. *G. cinereo-fusca, sublus flavescens, capite collo caudaque nigris, rectricibus apice maculaque alarum albis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Cinereous-brown Grakle, yellowish beneath, with black head and neck, wings marked by a white spot, and tail tipped with white.

Gracula longirostra. *Pall. Spicil. 6. t. 2. f. 2.*

Long-Billed Grakle. *Lath. syn.*

Described by Dr. Pallas. Size smaller than the European Bee-Eater: bill thirteen lines long, and

a little bent: irides dusky: nostrils placed in a hollow almost in the middle of the bill, and not as in most of the Grakles, at the base: they are covered with a smooth black membrane: above the angles of the mouth are two black bristles, and a smaller ferruginous one behind them: tongue plain, and deeply bifid at the tip, with lacerated edges: head and neck black: back brown, inclining to ferruginous towards the rump: beneath, from throat to vent, the plumage is of a dingy yellow, the sides under the wings traversed by black lines: on each side the neck is a naked wrinkled longitudinal band or stripe, nearly covered by the adjacent feathers: the wings are of a dusky black colour, the shoulders inclining to brown: all the greater quill-feathers are white at the base, causing the appearance of an oblique white bar on each wing when closed: the tail is cuneated and black, tipped obliquely at the end with white, the exterior feather being black for only about a third of its length from the base: the legs are strong and black. This species is a native of South America.

MASKED GRAKLE.

Gracula larvata. *G. subferrugineo-grisea, alis caudaque nigris, vertice carunculis duabus erectis, mento palea ampla bifida.*

Subferruginous-grey Grakle, with black wings and tail, crown furnished with two upright caruncles, and chin with a large bifid wattle.

Sturnus gallinaceus. *S. cinereus, regione oculorum nuda, ad basin mandibulæ inferioris palea duplici, cristaque verticis membranacea bifida erecta fulva. Lath. ind. orn.*

Cockscomb Stare. *Lath. syn.*

Gracula carunculata. *G. cinerea, cauda remigibusque atris, vertice mentoque carunculatis. Lin. Gmel.*

Mainate Porte-Lambeaux. *Levaill. ois. pl. 93.*

Size rather larger than a Starling: bill yellow: irides brown: head naked and reddish behind, and covered in front with a naked black skin, rising into an upright process immediately above the bill, and on the top of the head into a much larger one, and extending beneath the chin into a very large double wattle, the points of which are moderately sharp: the remainder of the bird, except the wings and tail, which are black with purple reflexions, is of a reddish grey: the legs yellow. The female is rather smaller than the male, and much less conspicuously wattled; and the young, during their first year, exhibit no appearance of this appendage. Native of the interior of Africa, assembling, like Starlings, in vast flocks, and feeding on insects, worms, and fruit. In the description of this bird in a German work entitled *Naturforcher*, the wattles are said to be fulvous or orange-coloured, but Monsr. Levaillant describes them as black in the living bird.

Griffith sculp.

CARUNCULATED GRAKLE

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CARUNCULATED GRAKLE.

Gracula carunculata. *G. nigra, dorso tectricibusque alarum ferrugineis, mandibula inferiore utrinque carunculata.*

Black Grakle, with the back and wing coverts ferruginous, and the lower mandible carunculated on each side.

Sturnus carunculatus. *S. niger, dorso tectricibusque alarum ferrugineis, ad basin mandibulæ inferioris palea duplici carunculata fulva.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Wattled Stare. *Lath. syn.*

Length about six inches: size of the common Starling: colour black, with the back and wing-coverts ferruginous: on each side the gape of the lower mandible a small orange-coloured wattle. Female entirely ferruginous. Native of New Zealand.

GREY GRAKLE.

Gracula grisea. *G. nigricante-cinerea, alis caudaque nigris abdomine rufescente, macula postoculari nuda rufa.*

Blackish-grey Grakle, with black wings and tail, rufescent abdomen, and naked rufous spot behind the eyes.

Martin gris-de-fer. *Levaill. ois. pl.* 25. *f.* 2.

Size of a Starling: bill orange-colour: irides deep red: behind each eye a triangular naked orange-coloured skin: feathers on the top of the head narrow, black, and hanging over the cheeks, but not erigible in the manner of a crest: throat, neck, and whole under part of the bird iron-grey, slightly clouded with tawny about the throat:

down the middle of the abdomen a tawny stripe about half an inch broad: wings black, the greater coverts tipped with pale tawny; and the outer edges of the shorter quill-feathers glossed with green and purple: tail glossy black, short, and rounded, with four of the lateral feathers spotted towards the tips with pale tawny. Female rather smaller, and with the black on the head, wings, and tail less glossy. Native of the interior of Africa. Manners seemingly similar to those of Starlings, both in flight, and in noise when settled.

STURNINE GRAKLE.

Gracula sturnina. *G. cana, verticis macula dorsoque inter alas violaceo-atro, caudæ alarumque nitore viridi, harum striga gemina alba. Lin. Gmel. Pall. it.* 3. *p.* 695.

Grey Grakle, with the back between the wings and a spot on the crown violet-black, the wings and tail glossed with green, and two white bars across the former.

Described by Dr. Pallas: size of the European Chatterer: tail short: female of less distinct colours and without any gloss. Native of the Southern parts of Dauria, frequenting places where willows grow, building a nest similar to that of a Starling, and laying eggs of the same colour.

PAGODA GRAKLE.

Gracula Pagodarum. *G. griseo-rufescens, sublus subroseus, vertice cristato, remigibus primoribus nigris.*

Rufescent-grey Grakle, subrosaceous beneath, with black crested crown and black primary wing-feathers.

Le Martin Bramé. *Levaill. ois. pl. 95.*

Pagoda Thrush.? *Lath. syn.*

Size of a Starling: general appearance considerably resembling that of the Turdus roseus or Rose-coloured Ouzel, but of less vivid colours: native of India, where it is said to be very common, and is often observed on the tops of the Indian Pagodas: observed also in Africa by Monsr. Levaillant.

MALABAR GRAKLE.

Gracula Malabarica. *G. cinerea, subtus ferruginea, capite colloque albo lineatis, alis nigris.*

Cinereous Grakle, ferruginous beneath, with head and neck streaked with white, and black wings.

Turdus Malabaricus. *Lin. Gmel.*

Le Martin Viellard de la cote de Malabar. *Sonner. Voy. Ind. 2. p. 195.*

Length about seven inches: bill black, with yellowish tip: irides yellow: feathers of the head and neck cinereous, narrow, lengthened, and marked by a longitudinal white streak: back, rump, upper part of the wings, and tail, cinereous: greater quill-feathers black: under parts of the bird rufous brown: legs yellow: native of Malabar.

Mr. Latham considers this bird as the female of his Malabar Thrush, but Monsr. Daudin affirms it to be a distinct species, and ranks it in the present genus.

YELLOW-FACED GRAKLE.

Gracula icterops. *G. nigra, corpore subtus fasciaque alari albis, genis nudis rugosis flavis.*

Black Grakle, with the body beneath and bar across the wings white, and naked wrinkled yellow cheeks.

Gracula icterops. *G. nigra, fascia alarum corporeque subtus albis, regione oculorum nuda rugosa. Lath. ind. orn.*

Yellow-faced Grakle. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

Described by Mr. Pennant, and by him communicated to Mr. Latham: size not mentioned: head, neck, back, wings, and tail black; the wing-coverts crossed by a white line: breast, belly, and vent white: bill compressed: nostrils ovate: region of the eyes fine yellow, naked, and wrinkled: legs yellow. Native of New Holland.

GREEN GRAKLE.

Gracula viridis. *G. viridi-olivacea, gula abdomineque maculis fuscis, cauda apice alba. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Olive-green Grakle, with dusky spots on the throat and abdomen, and tail tipped with white.

Green Grakle. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

Length about eleven inches: bill stout, brown, and slightly bent: colour of the bird dull green: chin varied with brown: under parts whitish with a few dusky streaks: wings edged with white, and tail tipped with that colour: legs black. Native of New Holland.

BLACK-HEADED GRAKLE.

Gracula melanocephala. *G. griseo-cærulescens, subtus alba, capite nigro, fronte fasciaque tectricum albis. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Blueish-grey Grakle, white beneath, with black head, white front, and white band across the wing-coverts.

Black-Headed Grakle. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

Length about nine inches: bill yellow, bent, and not much unlike that of the Thrush tribe, though stouter at the base: legs longish, and of a pale yellow colour: claws strong. Native of New Holland.

BLUE-EARED GRAKLE.

Gracula cyanotis. *G. viridis, subtus alba, vertice nigro postice albo, regione oculorum et aurium cæruleis. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Green Grakle, white beneath, with black crown, white behind, and region of the eyes and ears blue.

Blue-Eared Grakle. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

LENGTH nearly twelve inches: bill black: legs blue-black: quill-feathers dark brown with yellow margins; towards the tips grey. Native of New Holland.

DIAL GRAKLE.

Gracula Saularis. *G. nigro-cærulescens, abdomine macula alarum rectricibusque lateralibus albis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Blueish-black Grakle, with the abdomen, spot on the wings, and lateral tail-feathers white.

Little Indian Pye. *Edwards. pl.* 181.

Bengal Magpie or Dial-Bird. *Albin. vol.* 3. *pl.* 17. 18.

THIS species, which is a native of India, is described by Edwards under the name of the Little Indian Pye. Its size is somewhat smaller than that of a Thrush, and its colour black, glossed with blue and purple: the wings are brown-black, the middle quill-feathers, the side-feathers of the tail, and the abdomen white: the bill dull orange-colour, and the legs brown. The female differs in being of a browner black than the male, and in

having the white parts less clear and distinct. This bird is said to be called in India by the name of *Saulary* and *Moori*, and by the European residents by that of Dial-Bird. It is said to be of a very pugnacious disposition.

EGYPTIAN GRAKLE.

Gracula Atthis. *G. viridi-cærulea, abdomine ferrugineo, pedibus sanguineis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Blue-green Grakle, with ferruginous abdomen, and blood-red legs.

Egyptian Grakle. *Lath. syn.*

THIS is said to be of the size of a Lark, and of a blue-green colour, with black bill and bright-red legs: on each side the neck is a ferruginous stripe. It is a native of Egypt, and is supposed to live principally on insects.

Var.?

ABYSSINIAN GRAKLE.

This, which is mentioned by Mr. Latham, from the drawings of Mr. Bruce, is said to be of a green colour, ferruginous beneath, with the head cinereous, and the legs black. Native of Abyssinia.

PICOID GRAKLE.

Gracula Picoides. *G. rufa, capite collo pectoreque albo maculatis, cauda subrotundata, rectricibus apice aculeatis.*

Rufous Grakle, with the head, neck, and breast spotted with white, and slightly rounded tail with the feathers aculeated at the tips.

Oriolus Picus. *O. rufus, capite collo et pectore albo maculatis, cauda rotundata. Lin. Gmel.*

Le Talapiot. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 605.

Climbing Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

Described by Buffon, under the name of Talapiot: length about seven inches: bill yellowish grey, an inch and quarter long, strait, and pointed: general colour of the bird rufous, the head, neck, and breast spotted with white, and the under parts of the body of a browner cast than the upper: tail about two inches long, rounded at the end, each feather terminated by a slightly lengthened shaft or point. Native of Guiana, where it resides on trees, climbing in the manner of a Creeper or Woodpecker. The straitness of the bill however, as Mr. Latham observes, prevents its being properly ranked with the Creepers, and the feet, being not formed in the same manner as in the Woodpeckers, equally prohibit it from being arranged under the genus Picus. It is said to be often found in company with the following species, with which it has evidently a considerable degree of affinity.

CLIMBING GRAKLE.

Gracula scandens. *G. rufa, subtus lutescens, corpore fusco transversim undulato, capite albo punctato, rectricibus apice aculeatis.*

Rufous Grakle, subluteous beneath, with the body transversly undulated with brown, and the tail-feathers aculeated at the tips.

Le Picucule de Cayenne. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 621.

Gracula scandens. *G. corpore transversim striato, supra rufo, subtus lutescente, capite rufo alboque vario, rectricibus apice denudatis aculeatis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Climbing Grakle. *Lath. syn.*

Described by Buffon, under the title of Picucule: length ten inches: from the gape to the point of the bill nearly one inch and three quarters: bill itself of a black colour, pretty stout, slightly bent the whole length, and somewhat curved at the tip: nostrils small, and close to the base: head and throat speckled with white: upper part of the body rufous, the under yellowish, but both above and beneath marked with transverse dusky stripes or undulations: wing and tail plain rufous: tail slightly cuneiform, about four inches long, the outer feather an inch and half shorter than the middle ones; all the feathers terminating in a projecting sharp-pointed shaft, as in the immediately preceding bird, which it resembles in its manners: legs blackish. Native of Guiana.

PARADISEA. PARADISE-BIRD.

Generic Character.

Rostrum capistri plumis tomentosis tectum.	*Bill* covered at the base by velvet-like plumes.
Pennæ hypochondriorum plerisque longiores.	*Side-Feathers* beneath the wings, in most species, extending far beyond the rest of the plumage.
Pedes validi, ambulatorii.	*Legs* strong: feet formed for walking.

THE genus Paradisea, distinguished in most species by a peculiar union of splendor and elegance, appears to be confined to the regions of Papua or New Guinea, and the small neighbouring isles; spreading only a few degrees on each side the Equator.

In the second edition of Mr. Pennant's Indian Zoology may be found a good general description, from Valentyn, &c. of this remarkable genus, by the late Dr. John Reinhold Forster, preceded by a very learned dissertation on the fabulous Phœnix of antiquity, a bird of the size of an Eagle, decorated with gold and purple plumes, and more particularly described by Pliny as having the splendor of gold round the neck, the rest of the body purple, the tail blue, varied with rose-colour, the face

adorned with combs or wattles, and the head furnished with a crest. This imaginary bird Dr. Forster supposes to have been no other than a symbolical Egyptian illustration of the annual revolution of the sun, and the conversion of the Great Year, which, according to Manilius, corresponds with the supposed life of the Phœnix, and from which period the same course of seasons and position of the heavenly bodies is renewed; and that this takes place about noon on the day that the sun enters Taurus. Horapollo also delivers the same notion respecting the Phœnix: *they (the Egyptian Priests) meaning to signify the conversion of the Great Year, paint the Phœnix.* These notions then, says Dr. Forster, are to be explained from the Theology of Egypt.

Now though it is most certain, as Dr. Forster observes, that the Birds of Paradise were never known to the ancients, and that whatever the Egyptian priests delivered concerning their fabulous Phœnix has little apparent agreement with the Bird of Paradise, yet it is remarkable enough that the names applied both by the Indian and European nations to these birds appear to attribute something of a supposed celestial origin to them. In all probability however this notion has arisen merely from their transcendent beauty, and the singular disposition and delicacy of their plumage. The Portuguese navigators to the Indian islands called them *Passaros da Sol*, or Birds of the sun, in the same manner as the Egyptians had regarded the imaginary Phœnix as a symbol

of the annual revolution of the sun, and the conversion of the Great Year. The inhabitants of the Island of Ternate call them *Manu-co-Dewata*, or Birds of God. The French, English, and Germans have adopted the name of Birds of Paradise. From the Indian name *Manu-co-Dewata* the Count de Buffon has coined the modern French name of *Manucode.*

GREAT PARADISE-BIRD.

Paradisea major. *P. bipedalis cinnamomea, vertice luteo, gula aureo-viridi, pennis lateralibus longissimis fluitantibus flavis.*

Cinnamon-coloured Paradise-Bird, measuring about two feet in length, with luteous crown, gold-green throat, and extremely long floating yellow side-feathers.

Paradisea apoda. *P. pennis hypochondriis corpore longioribus, rectricibus duabus intermediis longis setaceis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Paradisea avis. *Clus. exot.* 360.

Avis Paradisiaca Aröesica maxima. *Seb.* 1. *t.* 43. *f.* 1. 2.

L'Oiseau de paradis. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 254.

Greater Bird of Paradise. *Edwards. pl.* 110.

Greater Paradise-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

L'Emeraude. *Viellot. ois. de paradis. pl.* 1.

The general length of this most elegant bird, from the tip of the bill to the end of the long hypochondrial or side-feathers, is about two feet, but from the point of the bill to the end of the real tail about twelve inches, the size of the bird being that of a Thrush. The bill is moderately strong, very slightly bent, sharp-pointed, and of a greenish colour; in some specimens yellowish:

Griffith sculp.

GREAT or COMMON PARADISE BIRD

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the base is surrounded, for the distance of about half an inch, with upright, close-set, velvet-like plumes, of an intensely black colour, but with a varying lustre of gold-green: the head, which is moderately large in proportion to the bird*, together with the back part of the neck, is of a pale gold-colour, the throat and fore part of the neck of the richest changeable gold-green: the whole remainder of the plumage on the body and tail is of a fine deep chesnut, or cinnamon-brown, except on the breast, which is of a deep purple colour: the real tail is of very moderate length, scarcely equalling that of a Thrush or Redwing in proportion; but from the upper part of each side of the body, beneath the wings, springs a vast assemblage of extremely long, loose, and floating plumes, of a broad lanceolate shape, and of the most delicate texture and appearance, the webs being very fine and loose, so as to render each plume, taken separately, semitransparent: these plumes are in some specimens of a bright jonquil yellow, gradually sinking, towards their extremities, into a very pale purplish brown: in others they are of a paler yellow, and in most are marked on their upper part or nearest the body by a few longitudinal dark-red or sanguine spots: from the middle of the rump spring a pair of naked shafts, considerably exceeding in length even the long loose plumes of the sides; their tips alone, for about the

* It is generally described as very small, but this is merely owing to the head having had the bones taken out, and the skin shrunk in drying.

length of an inch, being barbed on each side by a shallow web: yet the whole length of the naked shaft, if narrowly inspected, will be found to exhibit along each side a continued series of extremely short barbs or filaments, and in some specimens there is no appearance of any web at the tips: the legs and feet, which are rather large and strong in proportion to the bird, are of a brown colour, and the latter are furnished with strong claws. The female is said to resemble the male, but to have the two long shafts on the rump of somewhat less extent; and both sexes are said to be destitute of the long side-feathers during about four months of the year.

This species, the first of the genus made known to the Europeans, was imported about the year 1522 by Antony Pigafetta, who accompanied Magellan in his voyage round the globe. Pigafetta had ocular demonstration that the bird, like others, was furnished with legs, and that the natives of the regions where it was found usually cut them off, previous to selling them, considering the legs as parts of no importance; and this he has recorded in his journal of the voyage. In consequence however of the general mutilation, a notion prevailed in Europe that the bird was naturally destitute of feet, and that, unlike the vulgar race of birds, it floated perpetually in the atmosphere; or, if it ever had occasion to rest, suspended itself for a short time by the two long naked shafts or filaments which spring from the lower part of the back; thus falsely conceiving a muscular structure

in those organs. It was also believed for some time that this bird never descended to the ground till the time of its death, and that all which were obtained had fallen from their aërial elevation during the moments immediately preceding their fate. It is a curious fact, that even Aldrovandus, the most scientific and zealous naturalist of his age, having seen only such specimens as had been mutilated in the usual manner, accuses Pigafetta of an audacious falshood in asserting that the bird was naturally furnished with legs and feet. The great Scaliger also, himself a naturalist, imagined this bird to be footless. But if Aldrovandus, near two hundred years ago, giving way for a moment to popular prejudice, could thus support a vulgar tradition, what shall we say to the highly celebrated Count de Buffon's having accidentally fallen, in the midst of one of his own lofty flights, into so enormous an error, in the latter part of the all-illuminated eighteenth century? for of this he stands accused by a German critic*. It is true that in his history of the bird itself he delivers a just statement of this particular; but perhaps the

* After all, it is perhaps but just to consider this error of Buffon as a lapsus calami, and that he could hardly be supposed seriously to mean that the Bird of Paradise had no legs. His expression is as follows. "De même dans les oiseaux on trouve l'autruche, le casoar, le dronte, le thouyou, &c. qui ne peuvent voler, et sont réduits a marcher; d'autres, comme les pingoins, les perroquets de mer, &c. qui volent et nagent, mais ne peuvent marcher; d'autres qui, comme les oiseaux de paradis, ne marchent ni le nagent, et ne peuvent prendre de mouvement qu'en volant."

Discours sur la nature des oiseaux.

ridicule which he had to encounter on the subject made him cautious of affording in future an opening for similar observations.

The general history of the manners of these birds has long ago been given by Valentyn and others. Their true residence or breeding-place seems to be Papua or New-Guinea, from whence they make occasional excursions to the small neighbouring islands: they fly in flocks of about thirty or forty, led, as it is said, by a single bird, which the natives call their king, but which is said to be of a distinct species, and is described as of a black colour with red spots. It is pretended that when this bird settles, the whole flight of Paradise-Birds settle also, in consequence of which they sometimes perish; since if their leader happens to settle on the ground, they are not able to rise, on account of the peculiar structure of their feathers; nor can they fly with the wind, which would totally disorder their long flowing plumes: they are therefore observed always to fly against the wind, and to abstain altogether from flight during a storm, which would infallibly throw them to the ground. While flying, they are noisy, like Starlings; but their common cry is said rather to resemble the croaking of Ravens, and is particularly audible when, in somewhat windy weather, the incumbrance of their long feathers brings them into imminent danger of falling. In the Aru islands they are observed to perch on the highest trees. They are taken by the inhabitants with bird-lime, snares, or blunt arrows; and though a great many are

thus taken alive, they are immediately killed, embowelled, the feet are cut off, they are fumigated with sulphur, and dried for sale. The Dutch ships frequenting the sea between New Guinea and Aru, a distance of about eighteen or twenty miles, not unfrequently observe flocks of Paradise-Birds crossing the sea from one to the other of these places, but constantly against the wind. If a tempestuous gale arises, they seek the upper and calmer regions of the air, and thus continue their course. With respect to the food of these birds, there does not appear any very certain information: it has been said that they often prey on the smaller birds; and indeed the strength of their bill and legs, and the vigour with which they are observed to defend themselves when taken, seem to favour this supposition: they are also said to feed on fruits and berries of various kinds, and, according to Linnæus, on the larger kind of butterflies. It is indeed probable that their general mode of living may resemble that of many of the Crow tribe, feeding both on animal and vegetable substances.

I must not dismiss the history of this elegant bird without observing that an instance has occurred of its having been brought, in a living state, into England: it had however entirely lost the beautiful floating side-feathers, and did not long survive its arrival in this country.

Var.?

SMALLER PARADISE-BIRD.

Paradisea minor. *P. sesquipedalis cinnamomea, vertice dorsoque luteis, gula aureo-viridi, pennis lateralibus longissimis fluitantibus flavis.*

Cinnamon-coloured Paradise-Bird, measuring about eighteen inches in length, with luteous crown and back, gold-green throat, and extremely long floating yellow side-feathers.

Lesser Paradise-Bird of Papua. *Penn. ind. zool. edit. 2. p. 20.*

Lesser Paradise-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

Paradisea apoda. β. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Le petit Emeraude. *Viellot. ois. de paradis. pl. 2.*

In almost every respect except in size this species, or variety, as it has sometimes been called, perfectly resembles the preceding; but the gold-colour of the head, instead of terminating abruptly at the upper part of the neck, is continued over the upper part of the back and the smaller wing-coverts: the green throat-feathers and all the rest of the plumage are the same. The size of the bird is nearly a third smaller than that of the preceding; generally measuring from eighteen to twenty or twenty-one inches in total length.

Griffith sculp.

SANGUINE PARADISE-BIRD.

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SANGUINE PARADISE-BIRD.

Paradisea sanguinea. *P. cinnamomea, occipite dorsoque luteis, fronte aureo-viridi, pennis lateralibus longis fluitantibus sanguineis.*

Cinnamon-coloured Paradise-Bird, with luteous hind-head and back, gold-green front, and long floating sanguine-red side-feathers.

Le Paradis rouge. *Viellot. ois. de paradis. pl.* 3.

This, which seems to have been first described as a distinct species in the magnificent work of Monsr. Viellot, is said to be extremely rare, and as yet but little known. Its length, from the tip of the bill to that of the tail, is nearly nine inches, French measure, and from the tip of the bill to the end of the long flowing side-feathers, from twelve to thirteen inches: the general colour of the bird is precisely similar to that of the Paradisea minor, except that the breast and abdomen are of a dark or blackish brown, while the flowing feathers on the sides, instead of being either yellow or whitish, as in the Greater and Smaller Paradise-Birds, are of a deep sanguine red, while the two naked shafts springing from the rump are far broader than in either of the former birds, perfectly destitute of any appearance of web or fibres on the edges, and of a singular form, being strongly convex on the upper part, and hollowed in a corresponding manner beneath throughout their whole length: they are of a polished black colour, and very sharp-pointed: the green feathers on the head

are slightly elevated in front, in such a manner as to give the appearance of two short horns or tufts.

It remains to add one very material circumstance to the description of this bird; viz. that Monsr. Viellot informs us the wings were wanting in the specimen described; but that, as the wings are almost always similar in colour to the tail, he has therefore represented the bird as perfectly complete. The specimen itself, he adds, is in the Paris Museum.

BLACK PARADISE-BIRD.

Paradisea nigra. *P. nigra aureo-purpureo nitens, pennis lateralibus laxis dilatatis suberectis aureo-viridi nitentibus, rectricibus subsetaceis.*

Black Paradise-Bird with gold-purple gloss, loose, dilated, suberect side-feathers with gold-green lustre, and subsetaceous tail-feathers.

Black Paradise-Bird. *Penn. Ind. Zool. edit.* 2. *p.* 22.

As this is a very rare species it appears to be less distinctly known than the rest. It is brought, says Valentyn, without wings or legs, for sale: its figure, when stuffed, is narrow and cylindrical, but stretched in length to the extent of four spans: the plumage on the head, neck, and belly, black and velvet-like, with a hue of purple and gold, which appears very strong: the bill is blackish, and one inch in length: on the sides of the body are two bundles of feathers, which have the appearance of wings, though they be very different, the real

wings being cut off by the natives: this plumage is soft, broad, similar to peacock's feathers, with a glorious gloss and greenish hue, and all bent upwards, perhaps owing to the birds being kept in a hollow bamboo: the feathers of the tail are unequal in length; those next the body being narrow like hair, the two uppermost are much longer, and pointed: those immediately under them are above a span and half longer than the upper ones: they are stiff, and fringed on both sides with a plumage like hair, black above, and glossy below. Birds of this kind, says Valentyn, are only brought from a part of New-Guinea called Sergile, dried in the smoke on a stick, in a bamboo tube.

BLACK-BODIED PARADISE-BIRD.

Paradisea nigricans. *P. antice purpureo-nigra, pennis lateralibus longis fluitantibus albidis, rectricibus nudis setaceis dependentibus nigris.*

Paradise-Bird purple-black on the fore-parts, with long floating whitish side-feathers, and naked setaceous dependent tail-feathers.

Le Manucode a doux filets. *Viellot. ois. de parad. t.* 13.

This very rare species measures about ten inches in length from the tip of the bill to the extremity of the loose hypochondrial feathers; but if measured from the tip of the bill to the end of the naked shafts or tail-feathers springing from the rump, its extent may be said to be eighteen inches. The head, neck, back, breast, and upper part of

BLACK-BODIED PARADISE-BIRD.

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Griffith sculp.

LE NEBULEUX.
from Levaillant

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which were wanting in the specimen from which the drawing was made.

Monsr. Levaillant describes and figures a bird greatly allied to this, but, as he supposes, a distinct species, under the title of *Le Nebuleux.* Monsr. Levaillant's figure of this supposed species is distinguished by peculiar elegance, but it represents the hypochondrial or loose side-feathers as in a state of outrageous expansion, while the naked filaments, instead of appearing to supply the place of a tail, seem to form a continuation of the lower hypochondrial plumes themselves; to which may be added, that the bill, perhaps, from having been warped in the preparation of the specimen, is slightly bent in an upward direction.

CIRRHATED PARADISE-BIRD.

Paradisea cirrhata. *P. capite collo alisque nigris, rostro elongato, cirrho cervicali setaceo flavo.*

Paradise-Bird with black head, neck, and wings, lengthened beak, and setaceous yellow crest on the neck.

Paradisea cirrhata. *P. capite collo alisque nigris, cirrho prope cervicem capistroque flavis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Manucodiata cirrata. *Aldrov. orn.* 1. *p.* 814.

Described by Aldrovandus, who says its length is eighteen inches; the bill very long for the size of the body, black, and somewhat curved: the feathers of the head, neck, and wings black, but at the joining of the bill yellow: on the back of the neck was a sort of crest or ruff, consisting of narrow, bristle-shaped, stiffish, yellow feathers. Al-

drovandus's description of this bird is illustrated by a rude figure, copied from the drawing communicated to him, and from which his description was drawn up: the tail-feathers in this figure appear to be black, narrow, and curved.

MAGNIFICENT PARADISE-BIRD.

Paradisea magnifica. *P. castanea, subtus viridi-nitens, collo utrinque pennis flavis fasciculato.*

Chesnut-coloured Paradise-Bird, shining-green beneath, with the neck tufted on each side by yellow plumes.

Paradisea magnifica. *P. castaneo-fusca, capistro nigro, cervice cirrhata flava, collo subtus pectoreque viridi-nigris medio nitentibus. Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Magnifique de la nouvelle Guinée. *Sonner. voy. p.* 163. *pl.* 98.

Le Manucode a Bouquets. *Buff. ois.*

Oiseau de Paradis, de la Nouvelle Guinée, dit le Magnifique. *Pl. Enl.* 631.

Magnificent Bird of Paradise. *Lath. syn.*

THIS highly beautiful species is of an orange-chesnut colour above, the top of the head and the back deeper than the rest, the former, in some specimens, inclining to purple: the tips of the wings and the tail are brown: the throat blackish with a purple gloss; the feathers at its origin being short and velvet-like, surrounding the base of both mandibles, but less conspicuously than in some others of the genus: the breast, belly, and thighs are covered with scale-shaped feathers of a deep, changeable, gold-green colour, but brighter and more inclining to blue down the middle of the breast: from behind the upper part of the neck

MAGNIFICENT PARADISE BIRD

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springs a kind of double ruff, spreading over the back to a considerable distance, and composed of very numerous setaceous plumes, of different lengths, with slightly dilated extremities: the shortest of these plumes, or those composing the first series, are orange-coloured, with a black spot at the tip of each: those of the second series far exceed the former in length, and are of a very pale yellow or straw-colour throughout: the feathers on the shoulders, or the smaller wing-coverts, are orange-coloured with blackish tips, forming so many transverse blackish crescents on those parts: from the rump spring two very long and extremely narrow gold-green sharp-pointed shafts, which appear, when narrowly inspected, to be minutely barbed on each side throughout their whole length, by a narrow web: these shafts diverge from each other at a small distance from their origin, and turn upwards in a circular direction on each side the tail: the bill and legs are yellowish-brown: the general shape or habit of the bird considerably resembles that of the Paradisea apoda, to which it is somewhat inferior in size, which is nearly that of a Blackbird.

This elegant species seems to have been first distinctly described and figured by Monsr. Sonnerat. It has been sometimes imagined that the immediately preceding species, or Cirrhated Paradise-Bird of Aldrovandus, may have been intended for the same species; but there are several particulars in his description of that bird which absolutely contradict such a supposition.

SUPERB PARADISE-BIRD.

Paradisea superba. *P. nigra, corpore utrinque fasciculo aliformi, pennis pectoralibus splendide virentibus utrinque elongato-divergentibus.*

Black Paradise-Bird, with a wing-like set of feathers on each side the body, and bright-green pectoral plumes diverging and lengthened on each side.

Paradisea superba. *P. fronte cristata, capite cervice abdomineque viridibus, gula violacea sericea, cauda mediocri cærulescenti-atra. Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Manucode dit le Superbe. *Sonner. voy. p.* 157. *pl.* 96.

Le Manucode noir de la Nouvelle Guinée dit le Superbe. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 632.

Superb Paradise-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

Le Superbe. *Viellot ois. de paradis. pl.* 7.

THIS species is about the size of a Thrush, and is a bird of great singularity of plumage: the bill is black, moderately stout, and furnished at the base with velvet-like black plumes, which are lengthened above the base of the upper mandible into a kind of slight bifid crest: the forehead is of a lucid gold-green colour; the throat and sides of the neck deep glossy purple, the feathers both of that part and the forehead being of a rounded or scale-shaped appearance: the lower part of the breast is furnished with a broad band of blue-green feathers, accompanied by the richest golden gloss, and so disposed as to form the appearance of a divided or forked tail hanging from the breast, the lateral feathers gradually lengthening in such a manner as to constitute the forked appearance just

SUPERB PARADISE-BIRD.

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SUPERB PARADISE-BIRD.
from Levaillant

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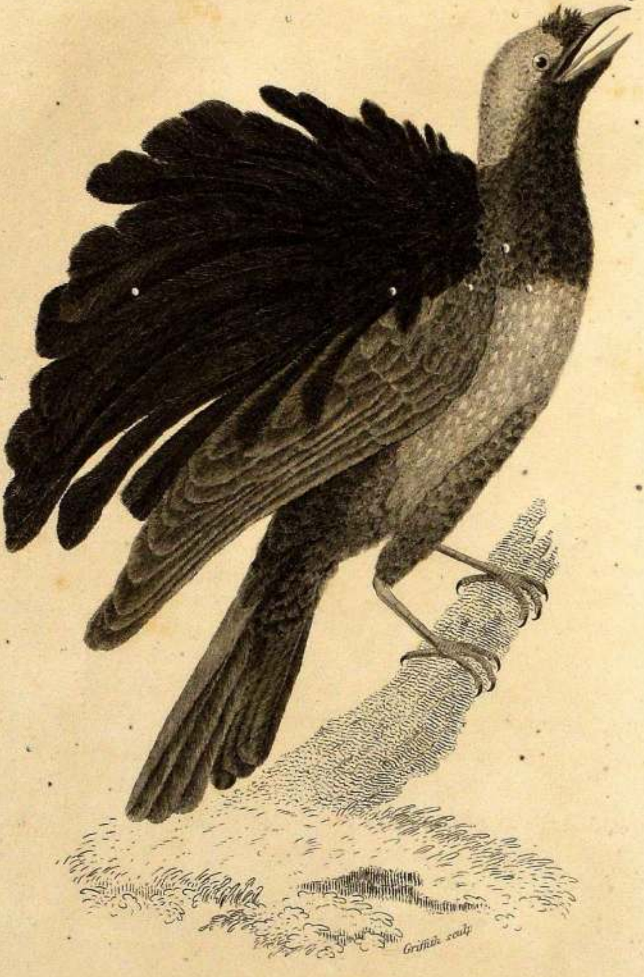

SUPERB PARADISE-BIRD.
from Pl. Enl

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mentioned: all the rest of the bird is black, but the wings of a browner black than the feathers by which they are accompanied: these consist of a vast set of broad and somewhat falciform soft velvet-black plumes, situated on each side the shoulders, and exhibiting the appearance of a double pair of wings, either overhanging the real ones, or elevated at pleasure above them: the tail is of moderate length, or not exceeding that of a Thrush in proportion; at least so far as may be judged from the specimens hitherto observed of this species, which appears to be very rare in the European cabinets. The individual described by the Count de Buffon, and figured in the Planches Enluminées, is represented with the false wings elevated and expanded, but the lucid blue-green feathers forming the thoracic or abdominal fork are so expressed as to convey an idea of their divided ends closely investing the sides, instead of projecting and hanging downwards. In Monsr. Viellot's publication a more judicious representation is given, in which this part is well expressed, and in which the false wings hang over the true ones: the legs in this bird are black, and of moderate strength.

There can be no doubt that the bird commemorated by Mr. Latham, from an imperfect specimen in the Leverian Museum, was of this species: its colour was black: the wings were partly wanting, but a part of the false wings remained, while on the upper part of the abdomen was a very large and very strongly forked or swallow-tail set

of blackish-green feathers of the richest metallic lustre, and projecting on each side from the rest of the plumage.

SIX-SHAFTED PARADISE-BIRD.

Paradisea Sexsetacea. *P. nigerrima, occipite pectoreque viridi-aureis, pennis lateralibus subelongatis subdecompositis, capite utrinque setis tribus longissimis.*

Velvet-black Paradise-Bird, with the hindhead and breast gold-green, the side-feathers lengthened and loose-webbed, and the head furnished on each side with three very long naked shafts.

Paradisea sexsetacea. *P. cristata atra, vertice genis gulaque violaceo-nigris, jugulo macula cervicis pectoreque viridi-nitentibus, regione aurium utrinque pennis setaceis tribus longissimis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Paradisea aurea. *Lin. Gmel.*

L'Oiseau Paradis a gorge dorée. *Sonner. voy. pl.* 97.

Le Manucode a six filets. *Buff. ois.*

Le Sifilet de la Nouvelle Guinée. *Pl. Enl.* 633.

Gold-Breasted Paradise-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

THIS species is in some respects considerably allied to the preceding. Its size is compared by Buffon to that of a Turtle: its colour is deep black, except the back part of the head and the whole of the breast, both which are of a gold-green colour, the latter in particular exhibiting a very brilliant metallic lustre, and the throat is of a deep violet-purple: the feathers on all these parts are scale-shaped: above the base of the upper mandible rises a tuft of short plumes with pale or whitish tips, and on each side the head, immediately be-

SIX-SHAFTED PARADISE BIRD.

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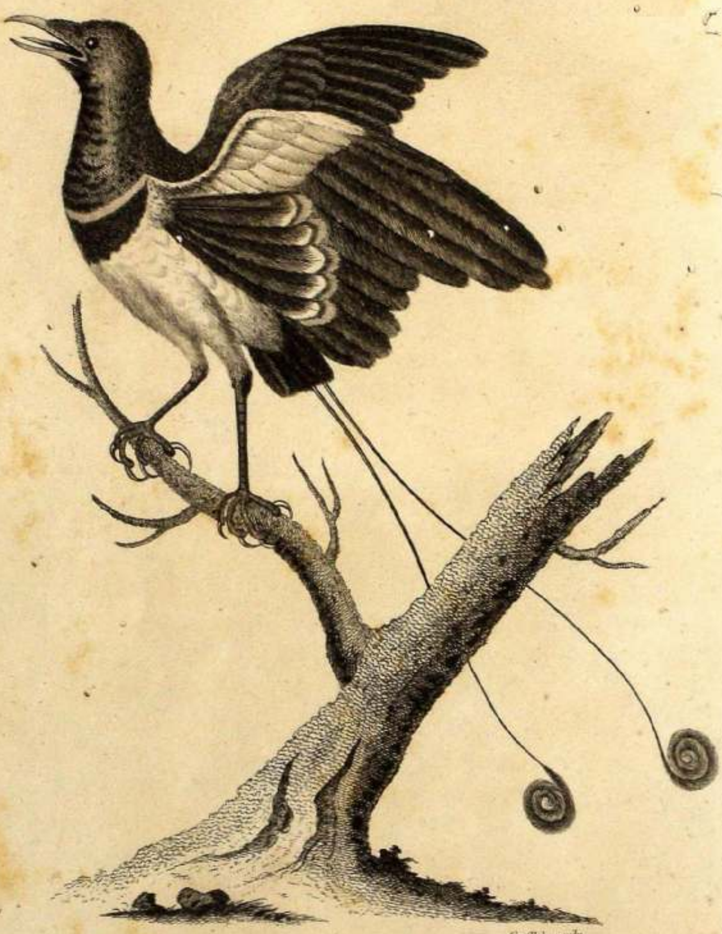

ROYAL PARADISE BIRD.

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hind each eye, spring three very long and slender naked shafts, extending backwards at least as far as the middle of the wings, and furnished at their tips with a small oval web: on each side the body are situated very numerous soft and loose-webbed ascending feathers of different lengths, and covering in a great degree the wings themselves when closed: the tail is of a slightly lengthened and cuneated form, the two middle feathers considerably exceeding the rest in length, which gradually shorten on each side as they approach the base: the tail-feathers are also of a soft and loose texture; the legs black, and moderately strong.

ROYAL PARADISE-BIRD.

Paradisea regia. *P. rubro-castanea, fascia pectorali viridi-aurea, rectricibus duabus intermediis filiformibus apice lunato-pennaceis.*

Red-chesnut Paradise-Bird, with gold-green pectoral band; the two middle tail-feathers filiform, with lunated feathered tips.

Paradisea regia. *P. rectricibus duabus intermediis filiformibus apice lunato-pennaceis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

The supposed King of the Greater Birds of Paradise. *Edwards. pl.* 111.

Le Manucode. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 496.

Roi des Oiseaux de Paradis. *Sonner. voy. pl.* 95.

King Paradise-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

This is the smallest of all the Paradise-Birds yet discovered, not exceeding the size of a Lark, and usually measuring about five or five inches and a half in length, without reckoning the two middle

tail-feathers, which are about six inches long. The colour of this bird, on the upper parts, is a most intense and beautiful red or purplish chesnut, in a very strong light appearing of an orange-carmine colour: the bill is of a brownish yellow, and about an inch in length; its base, as well as the fore-part of the head, surrounded with velvet-like plumes: the throat and upper part of the breast are of a deep purple-red, and across the lower part of the breast runs a moderately broad gold-green zone, in some individuals bounded above by a line of yellow, separating it from the red colour of that part: from the green zone or crescent downwards, the body is white, and the under wing-coverts are of the same colour: beneath the wings, on each side the body, is situated a set of feathers, six or seven in number, of a dusky brown colour, with tips of the richest golden green, each tip separated from the brown by a bounding line of white: these feathers are of moderate breadth, and somewhat squared at the ends or green tips, as if cut off, and when the wings are closed they hang obliquely downwards on each side the body beneath the wings: the quill-feathers are of a bright orange-brown beneath; the tail darker or more inclining to brown: from the upper part of the rump, over the middle of the tail, extend two very long naked shafts, divaricating as they extend, and each terminating, in the most beautiful manner, in a moderately broad gold-green web, rising from one side only of the shaft, and disposed into a flat spiral of nearly two convolutions: the legs are

Eyfsout sculp.

ORANGE PARADISE BIRD

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moderately stout and of a yellowish brown colour. This species is called *King-Bird* by the Dutch, and is said not to associate with other birds of the genus, but to be of a solitary nature, feeding on berries, particularly such as are of a red colour; seldom, if ever, settling on lofty trees, but frequenting shrubs and bushes. It is a much rarer species than the Great Paradise-Bird, and is said to breed in Papua, and to migrate thence into the small isle of Arua or Aroo during the dry monsoons.

ORANGE PARADISE-BIRD.

Paradisea aurantia. *P. aurantio-flava, vertice subcristato, capistro gula remigibus exterioribus caudaque nigris.*

Orange-yellow Paradise-Bird, with slightly crested head, and black frontlet, throat, outside of the wings, and tail.

Oriolus aureus. *O. flavo-fulvus, capistro gula tectricibus primariis extremitateque rectricum nigris. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Golden Bird of Paradise. *Edwards. pl.* 112.

Paradisea aurea. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Golden Paradise-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

Rollier de Paradis. *Buff. ois.*

Le Paradis orangé. *Viellot. ois. de Parad. pl.* 11. 12.

This very beautiful bird departs, in some degree, from the general habit or character of the Birds of Paradise, and has by Linnæus and some others been considered as a species of Oriolus. It seems to have been first described by Edwards. Its general length, from the tip of the bill to that of the tail, is from eight to nine inches, and its colour, except on the throat, the edges of the wings, and the tail,

all which are jet-black, is a rich golden yellow, heightening on the upper parts into bright saffron-colour: the bill is surrounded at the base by velvet-like feathers of a blackish colour: the crown of the head is very slightly crested with recumbent feathers: the tail is even at the end, and slightly tipped with yellow. Nothing particular seems to be known of the history of this species, which is supposed to inhabit the same regions as the rest of the genus.

WHITE-WINGED PARADISE-BIRD.

Paradisea leucoptera. *P. nigra, cervice cupreo-splendente, remigibus albis extus nigro marginatis, cauda longissima cuneiformi. Lath. ind. orn.*

Black Paradise-Bird, with a coppery gloss on the neck, the quill-feathers white, bordered on the outside with black, and very long cuneated tail.

White-Winged Paradise-Bird. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

Described by Mr. Latham: length rather more than twenty-five inches: general colour black, with a gloss of copper on the upper parts: bill black, the feathers of the chin almost reaching to the end of the bill: quill-feathers white, with the outer edges black: tail composed of ten feathers, and strongly cuneated, the exterior feathers being about seven inches long, the rest lengthening at intervals towards the two middle ones, which are nineteen or twenty inches long: the wings, when closed, reach about three inches along the tail.

GORGET PARADISE-BIRD.

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Griffith sc.

WHITE PARADISE-BIRD.

Paradisea alba. *P. tota alba. Lath. ind. orn.*
Paradise-Bird entirely white.

This seems to be known only from the slight description of Valentyn, who says it is entirely white, and is the rarest of all the Paradise-Birds.

GORGET PARADISE-BIRD.

Paradisea gularis. *P. nigra purpureo-nitens, subtus dorsoque aureo-atro-virentibus, gula aureo-cuprea, cauda cuneata longissima.*
Black Paradise-Bird, glossed with purple, the back and under parts blackish gold-green, the throat golden copper-coloured, and the tail extremely long and cuneated.
Paradisea gularis. *P. purpureo-nigricans, capistro genisque tomentosis, cervice fasciaque pectorali viridi-nitentibus, sub gula lunula cupreo-aurea fulgidissima. Lath. ind. orn.*
Gorget Paradise-Bird. *Lath. ind. orn.*
Le hausse-col doré. *Viellot. ois. parad.*
L'incomparable. *Sonnini ois. parad.*

Size of a Blackbird, but of a vast length, the tail, which is very strongly cuneated, measuring near twenty-two inches, the rest of the bird, from the tip of the bill to the insertion of the tail, about six inches: the bill is about an inch long, moderately stout, rather bent, and of a black colour; as are likewise the legs, which are furnished with strong claws: the forehead and sides of the head,

together with the base of the throat, are black, the feathers being of a velvet-like structure, with the pile or shag of very considerable length, so as to form a kind of elevated crest, surrounding the bill, and continued on each side the bill beyond the eyes: the rest of the head, and upper part of the neck, are covered with scale-shaped gold-green feathers: the throat is black, with a changeable gloss of the most brilliant golden copper-colour, and which, in the individual specimen described by Mr. Latham, formed a transverse bright crescent from the angles of the bill across the lower part of the throat: all the under parts, from the throat, are of a dark green, with a band of golden-green across the middle of the belly; and all the upper parts, from the neck, are black, with varying glosses of purple and green: the tail is composed of rather broad feathers, of extremely unequal length, the two exterior measuring about five inches, while the two middle or longest feathers, as before observed, measure nearly twenty-two inches: the tail on its upper surface appears undulated or marked towards its lower part with numerous transverse shaded bars, of a deeper cast than the rest, and the whole is accompanied by an appearance of a violet-coloured bloom, while the under surface shews a shade of purple.

The first correct description of this rare species seems to have been given by Mr. Latham, from a specimen in the possession of Sir Joseph Banks, who procured it during his circumnavigation with Captain Cook. A mutilated specimen however

GORGET PARADISE-BIRD.
from Levaillant

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appears to have been long before figured and slightly described in the work of Seba, but without any particular mention of the brilliant golden gorget, which perhaps may be most conspicuous in, or even peculiar to one sex, or may perhaps be not very perceptible in the younger or less advanced state of the bird.

In the magnificent publication of Monsr. Viellot on the Paradise-Birds, &c. is given a large and accurate representation of the present species, but the throat, in the specimen described by Monsr. Viellot, is not distinguished by the appearance of the brilliant bar or crescent above-mentioned, but shews a coppery lustre diffused over the whole throat. In Monsr. Levaillant's most elegant work the same species also occurs; but with a circumstance which perhaps may admit of some question as to its propriety: this consists in the lengthened velvet-like plumes on each side the base of the bill being so expressed as to project forwards on each side into two lengthened concavities or shell-shaped wings overshadowing as it were the beak: this representation, I observe, has not escaped the notice of Monsr. Viellot, who, in the work entitled *Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, has not scrupled to accuse Monsr. Levaillant of outstepping in this instance the modesty of Nature, reversing the real state of the plumage of that part, and thus decorating the bird with a feature of fictitious elegance.

CHALYBEAN PARADISE-BIRD.

Paradisea chalybea. *P. aureo-atrocærulea, capistro nigro, pennis capitis corporisque crispatis, cauda cuneata.*

Blue-black Paradise-Bird, with a golden lustre, the feathers of the head and body crisped, and the tail cuneated.

Paradisea viridis. *P. thalassina, dorso abdomine uropygio caudaque chalybeis. Lin. Gmel.*

Calybé de la nouvelle Guinée. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 634.

L' Oiseau de Paradis verd. *Sonner. voy. pl.* 99.

Le Calibé. *Viellot ois. de Parad. pl.* 10.

Length about sixteen inches: habit somewhat more approaching to the Crow or Grakle kind than in the rest of this genus: colour of the whole bird deep blue-green, with changeable reflexions, and in some lights appearing blackish: on the head and body the feathers are crisped at the tips, giving a peculiar richness to the plumage: the tail is pretty strongly cuneiform, the two middle feathers measuring about seven inches, and the two exterior ones scarcely four inches: bill strong and black: legs the same. This species appears to have been first described by Sonnerat. In Monsr. Viellot's figure the tail does not appear to be cuneated, nor is that circumstance mentioned in his description of the bird.

END OF THE SEVENTH VOLUME.

T. DAVISON, Whitefriars.

CHALYBEAN PARADISE-BIRD

Griffith sculp.

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